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THE MADRAS
MONTHLY JOURNAL,
OR,
INDIA RECORDER.

Vol. VI. FOR JUNE, 1808. N°. VI.

Original Communications, &c.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

Although the labours of the biographer can be accounted complete only when the person whose actions and character are to be recorded shall have fulfilled his allotted time, yet a natural curiosity prompts mankind to inquire by what steps of advancement, by what gradations of eminence, a contemporary hero or statesman has attained celebrity, and risen to distinguished reputation and honours. Anecdotes of living merit afford a double gratification: the possessor is still present, and recent events excite a livelier interest. Posthumous memorials are frequently imperfect; the lapse of time increases the difficulties of the biographer, and diminishes the authenticity of his materials. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the following account of a nobleman to whom England is deeply indebted, and who may live to add largely to the benefits already conferred upon his country, will not be unacceptable to our candid readers.

RICHARD COWLEY WELLESLEY, the present marquis, is the eldest son of Garret, Earl of Mornington, a peer of Ireland, and a nobleman of great respectability. He married Anne,* the

* This excellent lady still enjoys good health, and adds to that blessing the inexpressible happiness of having seen all her children rise to eminence in life. Lady Anne, married to Mr. Culling Smith, is the only surviving daughter.

eldest daughter of Viscount Duncannon, of the same kingdom. The present marquis was born on the 20th of June, 1760, and sent, at an early age, to Harrow school, where he received the rudiments of education; and having speedily acquired the preparatory knowledge which a youth ought to attain before he enters any of the great national schools that finish young men for the universities, he was removed to Eton. Dr. Davis, afterwards provost, was then the head master. In this celebrated seminary Lord Wellesley's genius early expanded, and under the tuition of the learned Dr. Norbury, whom his lordship still remembers with reverence, he gave convincing proofs of those talents for which he has been since so eminently distinguished. Emulation in their studies seems to have risen, at that period, to the highest pitch among the Etonians. The sons of the first families in England contended for the laurel with a zeal that does equal honour to themselves, and to those who were entrusted with their education. Pre-eminence in learning constituted merit, and alone entitled its possessor to superior distinction. Such competition was well calculated to call forth the energies of the young lord. The boys, who at that time made their amusements subservient to the purposes of improvement, composed among themselves a mimic house of commons, in which were represented the contending parties of the nation, and, with all the formalities of St. Stephen's they debated in common hall questions of deep importance to the state. In this juvenile senate, it may be supposed, Lord Wellesley played a conspicuous part. But the most convincing proofs of the extraordinary proficiency made by the students of Eton at that time, are manifested in the *Musæ Etonenses*, published in 1795; a work which contains the poetical compositions, in Latin and Greek, of the most distinguished scholars at Eton. The first poem of Lord Wellesley's in that collection, is a patriotic effusion written with considerable taste and spirit; Liberty—legitimate rational Liberty, he invokes, describes, and accompanies, till he leads her to this favoured land. The following energetic lines happily express the effects of true freedom:—

> "*Vincit enim cœli vitium, perque omniaregnat*
> *Aurea libertas, pueris nascentibus addens*
> *Ardorem vivum, atque immotæ robora mentis.*
> *Dein patriæ generosus amor, Dein mascula virtus*
> *Nascitur, et sævis vigor insuperabilis armis.*"

The ode, "*O Dea Quercus,*" is in the same animated strain, and ends with a verse to which every British bosom at this eventful day will response,

"*Sic fluctuum regina sonantium*
Semper renatis Anglia laudibus
Crescet, triumphatique ponti
Per tumidas equitabit undas."

His farewell ode, "*Vos valete et plaudete,*" is elegant; and the "*Obsurduerunt aures*" is a beautiful and interesting poem: his lordship describes in affecting numbers the wretched condition of the deaf, and the misery of those who want that sense through which alone all rational delight can flow.

"*Ah miseri! quibus ad primæ cunabula vitæ*
Defecit auditus, fraternoque obruta damno
Vox silet æternum, ergo illis neque grata puellæ
Alloquia, aut tacti ingenitâ dulcedine neroi
Profuerint; duraeque insultans lingua catenæ
Fœdum aliquid mussat; nulla his commercia læti
Sermonis, nullæ illecebræ; stant marmoris instar
Ad vultum expressi, socio que lepore cachinnus
Nequicquam sonat, et puerorum balba loquela.

Octavias' tears and reproaches of Anthony are drawn with a pathetic pen. On the whole, it must be allowed, that these productions of his immature years would do credit to any period of his life. The language is pure, the sentiments manly, and the poetry harmonious. In addition to his Latin poems, there is one in Greek. These Athenian tyrannicides have been celebrated by several bards; Sir William Jones wove a wreath in English to adorn their falchion. Perhaps a learned language is the fittest to commemorate an act, the end of which can hardly justify the means. Lord Wellesley's poem is spoken of with praise by judges of Greek composition, and it serves to display the various acquirements of an highly-gifted mind. Whilst at Eton, Lord Wellesley frequently spent his holidays at Lambeth palace, then occupied by Archbishop Cornwallis, with whom his lordship was a great favourite. During these visits, he formed an intimacy with the late Marquis Cornwallis, which subsisted through life.

It has been remarked, and with reason, that the destinies of men are often determined by the adventitious connexions which they make at school; and certain it is, that personal attachments formed at that period of life are the most lasting. It was at Eton that Lord Wellesley's intimacy wirh Lord Grenville, Earl Bathurst, and Dr. Moss, now Bishop of Oxford, ripened into friendship, which, it is probable, no difference in political opinions will ever be suffered to affect.

Having finished his course at Eton, Lord Wellesley became a member of the university at Oxford, and enrolled his name as a

ſtudent in Chriſt Church College, where he applied himſelf diligently to the ſtudy of the belles lettres, and well maintained the reputation he had acquired at Eton. Poetry was the muſe in which he always took the moſt delight. From Oxford he removed to Ireland, and ſoon after was deprived of an excellent and indulgent parent. The Earl of Mornington died in May, 1781; and his ſon, who then wanted a few months to be of age, ſucceeded to his fathers's honours. As ſoon as he was qualified by time, he took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers of Ireland, making Dengan, the family manſion in the county of Meath, his principal reſidence: here his lordſhip revived the hoſpitality of his anceſtors, blended with the elegance of modern refinement. He embelliſhed Dengan with much taſte, and improved his paternal eſtate by judicious management. His liberality to a numerous tenantry, and his generally benevolence, extended to all, eſtabliſhed ſuch reſpect for his character, that during the rebellion, which raged with violence in that part of the county, the remembrance of his virtues preſerved his property, although the diſtance he was at (India) left no other ſafeguard than his name. It was, however, ſufficient; his rents were regularly paid, and the gratitude of the Iriſh protected him from loſs. It is an honourable trait of the national character, and well deſerves to be recorded.

It appears about this time that his lordſhip occaſionally made viſits to the continent, but not of any long duration; in one of theſe Lord Grenville was his companion, an aſſociate who muſt have conſiderably added to the pleaſures of the tour. At different periods of his life, Lord Welleſley accuſtomed himſelf to make excurſion to the continent; with France, Switzerland, and Italy, his lordſhip is perfectly acquainted, and their languages are as familiar to him as his native tongue.

The talent for public debate, of which Lord Welleſley gave ſo fair a promiſe at Eton, ſoon ſhone in its proper ſphere; the Iriſh parliament was at that time the ſcene of keen contention in both houſes. Lord Welleſley, than Earl of Mornington, was always a decided enemy to the American war, conſequently he eſpouſed the ſide of oppoſition: his ſpeech on the mutiny bill was warmly applauded, both within doors and by the country at large; the abilities of the young peer, diſplayed alſo on ſeveral other occaſions, were at that day the general theme of diſcourſe in Ireland. He lived in habits of intimacy with the celebrated Mr. Grattan; and, notwithſtanding the colliſion of parties, they ſtill entertain for each other ſtrong ſentiments of perſonal eſteem.

On the institution of the order of St. Patrick, early in the year 1783, Lord Mornington was chosen one of the original knights companions. In this year his first acquaintance with Mr. Pitt commenced, and two minds more perfectly congenial never were united. Actuated by the same principles of honour, endowed with genius alike comprehensive, with judgment to plan and vigour to execute, equally wise and decisive, and possessing powers of eloquence in which, if Mr. Pitt excelled in deep disquisition and logical deductions, his friend ranged close to his leader in the fire of oratory, "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn." It is not surprising that persons so gifted should become intimately connected. Lord Mornington's eloquence more resembled that of Lord Chatham than of his son: it carries the hearers down the stream by an irresistible impulse, and in scarcasm, severely keen but always gentlemanly, be, perhaps had not any superior. Having disapproved of the measures of the Rockingham administration, and being decidedly hostile to the monstrous coalition, his politics, as well as his personal bias, served to cement that connexion between him and Mr. Pitt, which continued indissoluble until death bereft this country of his illustrious friend. Being now a supporter of administration, he was, in the year 1784, created a privy counsellor of Ireland, and in the same year, at the recommodation of Mr. Pitt, was returned by the Duke of Northumberland to the English House of Commons for the borough of Berealston; this seat he vacated in 1786, on being appointed a lord of the Treasury. In the interim, the Duke of Northumberland having changed his politics, the interest of government in the borough of Berealston ceased, and Lord Mornington was afterwards returned for Saltash, of which seat he was deprived by petition. His lordship next offered himself a candidate for the representation of Windsor, where he was supported by administration, and the interest of those who were attached to the royal family: notwithstanding this support, he had to maintain, for twelve days, as arduous a struggle as any in the history of contested elections. Lord William Russell, nominated by the Bedford party, and aided by the whole weight of opposition, at that time truly formidable, was his compititor, and nothing less than the spirited and persevering efforts of Lord Mornington could have insured success. His antagonists spared neither cost nor labour, and were eminently skilled in the stratagems of electioneering. Besides the advantage of gaining a vote, the glory of foiling majesty almost within the precincts of a royal palace, was an object worthy the ambiti-

on of that party. No means were neglected that could be thought likely to aid their purpose.

Being now seated for Windsor,* Lord Mornington proved a powerful coadjutor to the administration, and conspicuously signalized himself in its defence on debating the famous commercial treaty concluded between England and France, in September, 1786. It was moved and seconded by two members of the House of Commons, representatives of great commercial counties, that an address be presented to the king, signifying that the commons had taken into their serious consideration the provisions contained in that treaty, and declaring their approbation of its contents. This motion was followed by a long and animated debate, in which the abilities of the Opposition were strained to the utmost to villify the measure and obstruct its progress. The speech delivered on that night by Lord Mornington excited strong sensations in the House: he repelled and refuted, with unanswerable arguments, the objections made by the Opposition: he foretold all the advantages which subsequently accrued from that politic and wise treaty; he manifested a deep acquaintance with the commercial interest of the country, and displayed that early knowledge of the subject which has since largely promoted the improvement of our Indian commerce. He described the sources of our greatness, and the basis on which Britain builds her proud pre-eminence, in the following emphatic words:—" The true majesty of Great Britain is her trade, and the throne of the commerce of the world is the fittest object of her ambition. The industry and ingenuity of our manufacturers, the superiority of our manufactures, the opulence with these had diffused through various channels, the substantive foundation of capital on which they had placed our trade, a capital which had that night been well described as predominant over the trade of the whole world; all these, as they had been our best consolation in defeat, were the most promising sources of future victory: that to cultivate, to strengthen, and augment these, could not be inconsistent with the glory of the nation."

Great Britain had as yet scarcely recovered from the disastrous effects of the American war; the salutary operation of this treaty soon raised her to more than her pristine greatness.

Towards the close of 1790, an awful period, when all social institutions in this happy country were threatened with ruin, by the introduction of revolutionary principles from France, by the rage of disappointed ambition in persons who were vested with the sacred trust of guardians of our rights, and by the mani-

acal fury excited by those persons amongst the worst men in the lowest order of the people, when, to save the nation from the effects of the horrible doctrines of these frantic agitators, it became necessary to pass a bill for the better preventing seditious assemblies, Lord Mornington stood in the foremost rank of the loyal band who opposed the torrent of treason, and rescued the king and the people from the greatest peril that ever hung over England. His lordship's speech on the second reading of this bill is most impressive. In adverting to the seditious writings circulated by these societies, he thus depicts their tenor and their objects:

"The great outline and general tenor of all those writings were, to excite the poor to seize on the property of the wealthy man and landholders of the kingdom; to excite the army to mutiny, and to degrade the character of the seamen and soldiers; to represent the military and naval forces of the nation as a curse upon the country; and the administration of justice as corrupt at its source, and subservient to the crown; the nobility, as a degenerate race, and a curse, and irritate the people to strike them from their seats: to represent monarchy as a burthen, and to aggravate that representation by abuse of the person, character, and family of the gracious sovereign who fills the throne, nay, to recommend the act of regicide itself: and, lastly, to blaspheme the Scriptures, revile religion, and, as subsidiary to that, to decry the whole church establishment, and persuade the poeple to rise and overturn all in one undistinguished mass. Thus all social institutions were to be reduced to their original elements, and confounded in one common ruin."

How great is the debt of England to men who averted such dire calamities!

But the senatorial abilities of Lord Mornington, perhaps, never shone more brilliant than on the question of reform introduced by Mr. Grey, in the year 1793, in the shape of a petition to parliament; the object was, to alter, in those perilous times, the representation of the people as by law established, and thereby to convulse the state to its very centre. This was a favourite and often repeated motion of Mr. Grey; and in the preceding year, Mr. Gibbon, the celebrated historian, adverting to this subject from his retreat on the then peaceful borders of the Leman Lake, thus expresses himself:—"I shuddered at the motion of Grey, dislike the half support of Fox, admired the firmness of Pitt's declaration, and excused the usual intemperance of Burke." The tranquil philosopher justly dreaded the proposed fraternity of "Gallic wolves."

It is not within the compass of this publication to follow Lord Mornington through the comprehensive range of that celebrated speech, and to make partial extracts from it would be unsatisfactory; the constitutional knowledge it contains is profound and instructive; it historically proves, from our augmenting prosperity, the blessings we enjoy under the existing form of our government. Let those who vainly think that by innovation they can improve it, read Lord Mornington's speech on parliametary reform, and conviction of their error must surely follow. Mr. Grey himself at length became sensible of the futility of persevering in that mode of attack, and has since wholly abandoned the ground, which he found untenable.

The session of 1794 opened with a speech from the throne that produced, on the usual motion for an address, a very spirited debate in both Houses; the policy of continuing the war with France, and the conduct of ministers, were arraigned and justified with great ability. The defence of administration seemed that night to rest almost exclusively on Lord Mornington, who, in a speech which lasted three hours, excited the admiration of the House, and extorted applause even from his mortified adversaries: the whole tissue of republican wickedness in France, from its first origin to its full maturity, was traced, developed, and reprobated, with an eloquence that by many was deemed to equal, and by some even to surpass, his former exertions.* Lord Mornington forcibly inspired his hearers with the same horror which he himself felt at the atrocious scenes that had been acted in France: and to deprecate the example, and repel the dreadful contagion from the shores of Great Britain, seemed to be the sole purpose and object of his life.

Honours now flowed fast on the eloquent supporter of true liberty. In June, 1793, Lord Mornington took his seat in the privy council of England, and was appointed, in the same month, commissioner for the affairs of India.

To refute, expose, and, if possible, recal to a sense of shame the authors of the frequent libels, written and published in daily prints, and occasional pamphlets, in order to mislead and inflame the multitude, it was resolved to try the force of ridicule and satire; and never were means more effectually applied to their purpose than the publication, called the Anti Jacobin,† was to the evil it professed to correct; that excellent and classical performance will be admired by the friends of genuine humour as long as the records

* On the close of this eloquent speech Mr. Burke, rose from his seat, and with the utmost delight, congratulated the noble speaker.

† Newspaper.

of those times remain. The poetry is peculiarly happy; Jacobinism dressed in a fool's cap afforded merriment to the town—it was at first dreadful, and afterwards became contemptible

Inserted among the contributions to the Anti-Jacobin is a very fine Latin poem by Lord Mornington, accompanied with an elegant translation, said to come from the pen of Lord Morpeth. Having expatiated on the atrocities of the "Parent of countless crimes," he proceeds,

> "*Una etinim in mediis gens intemerata ruinis*
> *Libertate probâ, et juto libramine rerum,*
> *Securum faustis degit sub legibus ævum;*
> *Antiquosque colet mores, et jura parentum,*
> *Ordine firma suo, sanoque intacta vigore*
> *Servat adhuc, hominumque fidem, curamque Deorum.*"

How enthusiastically attached Lord Mornington is to our happy constitution, this poem, and indeed the whole scope of his writings and speeches, incontestably demonstrate.

About this time, Lord Mornington married Mademoiselle Roland, a foreign lady of great beauty and accomplishments, to whom he had been long attached: a numerous family was the fruit of their early union, and their children promise to be ornaments to society, and distinguished supporters of their father's fame.

Hitherto Lord Mornington has appeared on a stage where his powers, though manifested whenever opportunity offered, yet had not room to expand to the limits they were calculated to fill: his mind does not seem to have met its adequate object, until he embraced our vast concerns in the East, and governed a mighty empire. India, from being the seat of commercial factories, had grown into a British sovereignty far more extensive than the parent country; its subjects more numerous, its political relations more complicated, its revenues considerable, and its trade of the highest importance. France had long contended with us for the dominion of India: she lost it, after a long contested struggle, under her former monarchy, and it was Bonaparte's determined and avowed object to wrest from us our valuable acquisition; he was thoroughly sensible that he could never hope to humble Great Britain until he should subdue her in the East, and to the completion of this great purpose all his energies were directed: it became necessary, therefore, to counteract the designs he had formed, by opposing to him a mind capable of penetrating his views and frustrating his hostile intentions. Lord Mornington was the person selected, at this arduous crisis, to fill the post of Governor General of India.

His Lordſhip, previous to his departure, was created a Britiſh peer by the title of Baron Wellesley; and embarking on board the Virginie frigate, he reached his deſtination in the ſpring of the year 1798.

The period when Lord Mornington arrived in India was extremely critical; Tippoo, a gloomy implacable foe to the Britiſh nation, had already commenced an active negociation with France to accompliſh our deſtruction; French officers had inſinuated themſelves into the confidence of the Nizam, and had acquired a paramount influence at his court, with the complete controul of his army; whilſt in the north of India, a French principality had actually been erected, where Mons. Perron, with European officers under him, commanded an army, conſiſting of five regular brigades, excluſive of cavalry and ſeveral auxiliary corps. This force was rendered ſtill more formidable by the equipment of an excellent train of field artillery, fabricated by French artiſts, and ſerved by gunners carefully trained to the exerciſe of cannon.

In purſuance of a plan to act in concert with thoſe enemies by whom Britiſh India was then ſurrounded, Bonaparte took poſſeſſion of Egypt, and ſent letters to Tippoo, appriſing him of his intention to bring him effectual aid. Nothing could exceed the conſternation excited in Leadenhall ſtreet, when theſe intentions came to be known: the Court of Directors wrote to Lord Mornington in the moſt preſſing terms to take ſteps to avert the danger; his lordſhip had, however, long anticipated their inſtructions; no ſooner had he arrived in India than he perceived the neceſſity there was for adopting inſtant meaſures to ſave the ſtate. Troops were ordered to march at a concerted time, ſo as to form a junction and ſurpriſe the commander of the French army in the dominions of the Nizam, before he could prepare either for reſiſtance or retreat. This plan was ably executed and completely ſucceſsful; according to the ſtatement of the Court of Directors, it appears that 14,000 French Sepoys, and a numerous body of French officers were compelled to lay down their arms, and to ſurrender at diſcretion; and a new ſubſidiary engagement was entered into with the Nizam, which received the warm approbation of his Majeſty's miniſters, and of the Court of Directors. Soon after this atchievement, the governor-general having obtained irrefragable proofs of Tippoo's treachery and hoſtile intentions, declared war againſt that prince; and in order to apply all the reſources of the ſtate to the proſecution and ſpeedy iſſue of the conteſt, his Lordſhip left Calcutta for Madras, where his perſonal energies, ſeconding the

gallantry of our troops, had ſuch an effect, that in one ſhort campaign, the Myſorean uſurper was precipitated from his throne into his grave, his empire ſubdued, the original Hindoo Raja reſtored, and an enemy annihilated, who, for forty preceding years, had been the ſcourge of the Britiſh nation in the eaſt. The face of affairs was now altered, and the gloom that overſpread Leadenhall-ſtreet was changed to exultation of gladneſs and ſhouts of triumph; the Directors hailed Lord Mornington as the ſaviour of his country; thanks, praiſes, and rewards munificently flowed. The dignity of a marquis was conferred on him by his gracious Sovereign by the title of Marquis Welleſley; he received the thanks of both houſes of parliament, and the Directors convened a general court, which unanimouſly voted him an annuity of 5000l. a year, for twenty years, to evince its ſenſe of the ſervices he had rendered the Eaſt India Company.

Theſe important events afforded leiſure for the improvement of our domeſtic concerns in India; which Marquis Welleſley appears not to have neglected. His lordſhip in a comprehenſive and able addreſs to the directors, pointed out the neceſſity of preſerving the balance of trade between England and India, on terms of reciprocal advantage to both countries; and it muſt be obvious to every obſerver, that if an inveſtment of goods to the amount of one million ſterling be purchaſed annually from the natives of India with their own money, which they paid to us in the ſhape of revenue, and that inveſtment be brought to England and ſold, it is but juſt that a return ſhould be made to India for that inveſtment, either in marketable goods or bullion; the company taking to themſelves all profits on the ſale of India goods brought to England, and of Engliſh goods exported to India; in fact, it ſeems conſonant to common ſenſe, that, on any other ſyſtem, the country that ſuffers the drain muſt be ruined. Marquis Welleſley earneſtly called on the directors to make a more adequate return to India than they had hitherto done, and recommended that greater facilities ſhould be afforded to private merchants who brought a capital into that country to trade with; this latter propoſition, it is ſaid, was very ill received by the directors of the Eaſt India Company, who are extremely tenacious of their chartered monopoly. The noble marquis corrected the ſyſtem of internal juriſprudence, and made the authority of the High Court of Appeal, and final adjudication in Calcutta, independent of the executive government. He conſiderably improved the city of Calcutta, by opening ſtreets, conſtructing roads, and

building a new government-house, which was designed, like Somerset house, to contain the great offices of state, as well as to supply a becoming residence for the representative of the British nation; but the institution which, above all, reflects credit on his lordship's government, is that of the college of Fort William, for the practical instruction of the young men who are annually sent from this country to India to administer the complicated concerns of that extensive empire. His lordship has explained the principles of his plan, its purposes, and the means he provided for carrying it into effect, in a minute that does equal honor to his understanding and his heart; as a composition it is elegant, as a system of morals it is beautiful, as a state paper it is profound: it will be read with interest and applause long after the present generation shall have passed away, and the prejudices and passions of the times be no more remembered.

An embassy to Persia and the assumption of the Carnatic are the next events of Marquis Wellesley's administration which claim our attention. Of the wisdom and policy of the first of these measures the public mind is now pretty well satisfied: and it is greatly to be regretted that his majesty's government had not earlier followed it up, and improved the favorable impression which the Persian court received of the British character through that embassy. A minister has been sent by the present administration, but the French have anticipated us by two years at least, an advantage which, if report says true, they are likely to avail themselves of, to our manifest detriment and peril.

The Carnatic question is still before parliament, it is therefore not within our province to discuss its merits; the measure, however, appears to have been called for by successive governors for more than twenty years; Lord Macartney, Lord Hobart, and Marquis Cornwallis, have all in the most emphatic manner, conjured the government at home, for the sake of humanity as well as policy, to assume the civil administration of the Carnatic. To suppose such characters capable of recommending an unjust and oppressive act, is contrary to reason; but to put the matter beyond fastidious cavil, a crisis occurred, at which, for self-preservation, government was obliged to assume it: on the fall of Seringapatam a treasonable correspondence was discovered between the Nabob of the carnatic and Tippoo Sultaun; the proofs of which were found among the papers of the deceased Sultaun; on such a momentous event Marquis Wellesley ordered the government of Madras to proceed, with the most deliberate caution, and to inves-

tigate the matter with close and impartial scrutiny; the evidences of guilt that arose out of a laborious examination, conducted by gentlemen of the highest reputation for abilities and integrity, were undubitable; however, as the most pressing circumstances of danger were removed, Marquis Wellesley refrained from acting on those proofs, and transmitted the whole of the documents to his majesty's ministers and the court of directors, who coincided in his lordship's opinion, and entirely approved of the proceedings which were adopted subsequent to the demise of the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah.

Having placed British India in a state of security against domestic treasons, having overthrown Tippoo, and expelled the French from the territories of the Nizam, Marquis Wellesley employed the resources of his government to aid the distant operations of the parent state: a respectable auxiliary force was sent to Egypt to act in concert with the army from Europe; a considerable part of this force was composed of sepoys, the native soldiers of India; those from Bengal were for the most part Hindoos of the purest cast, and all were volunteers; a memorable proof of the confidence which the government of Marquis Wellesley inspired among the native soldiery of India. His lordship, for this signal service, was invested by the grand seignior with the highest order of the cresent, which his Britannic majesty graciously permitted him to accept.

The commission of captain-general was a rank heretofore unknown in India; no civil governor had ever held a military commission paramount to that of the commander in chief: his majesty, however, judged proper to confer this extraordinary distinction on Marquis Wellesley, and was graciously pleased to insert in the patent for an augmentation to his lordship's armorial bearings, the following flattering words:—His majesty in consideration of the great and eminent public services of the Marquis Wellesley, in the arduous situation of governor-general," &c. &c. &c.

The commutation treaty with the Nabob Vizier of Oude, which was ratified at the close of the year 1801, is the next arrangement of Marquis Wellesley's government that remains to be noticed; the plain fact, as it arises out of the papers laid before the House of Commons, and the testimony of most respectable witnessed examined at the bar of the house, seems to stand as follows:—

The province of Oude was conquered by the English arms in the year 1764, in repelling the unprovoked and unjust aggression of its possessor, the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, who held his govern-

ment as vizier of the Mogul empire, and acknowledged a nominal allegiance to the great Mogul. The English generously restored to the vanquished Nabob the dominion he had justly forfeited, and stipulated, under terms of a subsidiary engagement, to support his authority and defend him against invasion. Sujah Dowlah understood the management of his country, and so long as he lived it flourished; but his successors oppressed the inhabitants and ruined the resources of the state; confusion and anarchy ensued and the country became a scene of general rapine. The vizier could neither recollect his revenues nor preserve tranquility without military aid; even his person was endangered, and he is frequently obliged to call for the assistance of the British troops to protect him from the violence of a licentious rabble; consequently it was with difficulty that he made good the payment of the subsidy for the maintenance of the English troops, on whom alone he could rely; the instalments often fell into arrear, and it became evident that, unless some better system was adopted, a total stoppage of all payments must shortly take place. Marquis Wellesley, therefore proposed to the vizier to commute the stipend which he was bound to pay to the company, for territory of an equal value, to be estimated by the vizier's rent-roll. This certainly was an advantageous bargain for the vizier, and it was also beneficial to us: the regular discharge of the company's claims would be secured, and there could be no doubt that the ceded districts under the management of the British government, would yield in a few years much more than the revenue they produced to the Nabob.

But a motive, still stronger than that of pecuniary indemnity, weighed with the Marquis Wellesley in accomplishing this exchange; the province called Dooab, which is enclosed between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, bordered on the country occupied by the French Mahratta army, under general Perron, and an extensive and fertile tract of the Dooab actually belonged to general Perron, in assignment from the Mahratta chieftain, Scindia, for the maintenance of his troops, now became extremely formidable, as well for their discipline as their numbers. The destraction that prevailed in the vizier's country was exactly the state of things most desirable for the exercise of French intrigue, and most favorable to the success of French invasion. No natural obstacle separated the two countries: the landmark of a tree, a village, or a hedge bounded the respective territories, Gen. Perron constructed on his frontier a fortress almost impregnable; on that of the Nabob

all was naked and defenceless, every motive, therefore of self preservation urged marquis Wellesley to conclude the commutation treaty with the vizier. His lordship had been solemnly apprised of the danger of an attack from Europe; on principles therefore of justifiable precaution by the letter of existing treaties and even by the authority of the court of directors, his lordship would have been warranted in the summary assumption of the country; but when it is considered that the commutation was made on the basis of fair exchange and mutual security, the transaction stands not less conspicuous for its justice than for its wisdom and sound policy. The treaty was highly approved by his majesty's ministers, and applauded in the warmest stain of panegyric by the secret committee of the Court of Directors.

A combination of circumstances, equally unforeseen and unavoidable, involved the British nation in another war during the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, the result of which has proved singularly fortunate for the interests of this country. On the western coast of India certain ports in the possession of the Mahrattas were still accessible to the French, and from their situation were peculiarly well adapted to facilitate the introduction of French troops into Hindostan, either from the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, or even from the Mauritius. Aware how vulnerable British India was in that quarter, Marquis Wellesley anxiously sought to form such an alliance with the Peshwa, the legitimate head of the Mahratta states, as might effectually preclude the French from the shores of Malabar. The opportunity so much desired at length offered itself, & Marquis Wellesley did not suffer it to pass by: a negociation was opened with the Peshwa, which ended in the celebrated treaty of Bassien, by which we engaged, under equitable subsidiary stipulations, to preserve the legitimate rights and authority of the Peshwa, who, in return, ceded to us such districts as were adequate to our indemnification, and necessary for our security against the meditated invasion from France.

With a view to render the treaty of Bassien, not merely innocuous, but acceptable and useful to the Mahratta feudatory chieftains, Scindia, the Raja of Berar, and Holkar, an article was inserted in the treaty to restrain the Peshwa from any attempt to aggrandise himself, should he be so inclined, at the expense of the minor states; and the chieftains before mentioned were severally invited to participate in the benefits of this defensive league; but their folly and their pride, flattered and inflated by the artifices of their French allies, led them to reject our amicable advances:

confiding in their own prowefs and the difcipline of the French army under General Perron, they prepared for war, which the Marquis Wellefley fruitlefly endeavoured to avert by every poffible conciliatory overture, fhort of an abfolute furrender of the honour and interfts of his country.

Victory has ufually been the concomitant of Britifh valour; but the fuccefs of our arms in this complicated war againft the Mahrattas and the French, is perhaps, unprecedented. When the nature and extent of the countries we were to move in, the numbers of the enemy, and the remote quarters of the vaft peninfula on which we acted at the fame time, are confidered, it will prove what may be effected when the energies of a nation are guided by the bold and comprehenfive genius of a man whofe mind is formed to meet, combat, and overcome difficulties: fuch was the mind which Marquis Wellefley brought into this arduous ftruggle. As foon as the die was caft, and war inevitable, every human precaution was taken that could infure conqueft; and fo admirable was the combination of arrangement, that attacks were made at the fame time, on the fame day, on points of bearing diftant a thoufand miles from each other; and never was a captain-general better feconded by thofe whom he employed than Marquis Wellefley was by Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellefley: thefe officers excelled as much in conduct that diftinguifhes the general, as they did in valour, the characteriftic of every Britifh foldier. Failure under fuch leaders was almoft impoffible; the Englifh armies triumphed, the French were rooted out of India, and hoftilities quickly terminated in a fecure, permanent, and honourable peace.

Expenfive as war muft always prove, however fuccessful in its termination, yet it would be difficult to inftance a war carried on with fo little comparative expenfe, when the advantages that accrued from it are taken into account, as that which Marquis Wellefley waged againft the confederate French and Mahrattas. So great was the confidence the natives of India repofed in the wifdom of our government, and the juftice of our caufe, that the public fecurities, during the whole of the war, maintained as high a value as they did in the time of profound peace, and far higher than in the war of 1791 againft Tippoo Sultaun. By the papers laid before parliament it appears, that the increafe of the public debt from the year 1798, when Marquis Wellefley affumed the government, to 1806, the year after his lordfhip refigned, was fomewhat lefs than eighteen millions fterling and the increafe of permanent annual revenue acquired in the fame fpace of time amounted to more than

seven millions. It must, however, be observed, that a considerable portion of the increase of debt was assignable to other causes than that of the war; national honour and security, and financial improvement, never were more happily blended, nor more cheaply purchased, of which the present flourishing state of India affords the best possible illustration.

Marquis Wellesley, in the year 1802, wrote to the government at home, requesting that his successor might be appointed. The Court of Directors and Board of Controul, however, were too sensible of the real interests of the state not to wish his lordship to remain longer. Accordingly, a formal request was made to him to retain the government for another year. With this desire he complied; and on the beaking out of the Mahratta war, the noble marquis, from a sense of public duty, postponed his departure from India to a more distant period.

The subsequent appointment of the veteran Marquis Cornwallis to fill the place of Marquis Wellesley, evinced the important light in which ministers viewed the succession to such a trust. The name of Cornwallis, and his eminent virtues, were not forgotten in India; but nearly twenty years, an eventful interval, had elapsed since his lordship first went as governor general to that country: his old and formidable antagonist, Tippoo, with whom, after a severe war of eighteen months, he concluded peace, had since fallen in one short campaign of only four months duration; things, as well as men, had undergone material changes; the public interest stood on a very different scale in the year 1787 and the year 1806; age had also committed its inevitable ravage in the constitution of this venerable servant of the public, his wane verged rapidly to a close, and scarcely had he entered on the duties of his high station, when they were terminated by death. Fortunately every difficulty had been surmounted previous to his arrival in Bengal: with Scindia and the Raja of Berar an honourable peace had been concluded, and the predatory Holkar was a destitute fugitive, deprived of all means to disturb the public tranquility; French influence was every-where extirpated; nothing remained but to modify and arrange the materials that were prepared, and to profit by the fruits which the wisdom of our counsels and the valour of our arms had acquired.

The departure of Marquis Wellesley from India was solemn and affecting. Although pains had been taken to conceal from the natives the hour of his embarkation, yet the anxious solicitude of every class of people to bid farewell to the man whom they ho-

noured above all others, followed him too closely to be eluded: when his boat pushed from the shore, innumerable crowds invoked blessings on his future life; Europeans and Indians mingled their regrets; and all united in acknowledging one common loss.

Marquis Wellesley embarked on board the Howe frigate on the 20th of August, 1805, and reached England in January, 1806; he arrived just in time to take a final leave of his illustrious friend, Mr. Pitt, who was then sinking under a mortal illness; these eminent persons had but one interview. Mr. Pitt designed for Marquis Wellesley a seat in the cabinet, but death frustrated his intentions, and by prematurely taking him from this world, inflicted on Great Britain an irreparable misfortune.

The first ships that sailed from India after Marquis Wellesley's departure, brought addresses to him from the different presidencies, signed by all the European and native inhabitants of distinction: these addresses contained a grateful acknowledgment of the important services his lordship had rendered to his country in India, and the sentiments of regret occasioned by his departure; in the address which was transmitted from Bombay, a settlement where Marquis Wellesley was an entire stranger, the following energetic passage occurs:—

"The British character is not so far corrupted in us that we can pay homage to mere power and greatness; it is therefore with pleasure that we choose this unsuspected moment for declaring our unfeigned sense of the claims on public admiration and gratitude, which your splendid abilities and unwearied exertions in the cause of your country have so justly gained for you during your memorable government in India."

Such language at such a season could only spring from the heart. To perpetuate the memory of the noble Marquis, statues of him were voted by the inhabitants of Bengal and Bombay, and a column of marble was erected at the presidency of Madras.

The manner in which Marquis Wellesley was received by his Sovereign on his arrival in England was extremely flattering. The King, after the death of Mr. Pitt, thought proper to change his councils, and that party was brought into power of which Marquis Wellesley had formerly been a strenuous opposer, consequently, the nation was deprived, at a most important crisis, of the benefit of his lordship's abilities. Notwithstanding this, his Majesty honored him with particular and gracious notice; and when the short lived administration of that day was dissolved, and the present ministry formed, the King offered him the foreign seals

in a manner the moſt gratifying to his lordſhip's feeling, but this mark of royal favour Marquis Welleſley, with a due ſenſe of gratitude, thought it right at that time to decline, it is ſaid, from motives of the moſt exalted delicacy.

If the cloſe of Marquis Welleſley's ſplendid adminiſtration has been attended with ſome circumſtances of diſappointment, ariſing from the charges that have been preferred againſt him in the Houſe of Commons, charges that diſtort into crimes thoſe very actions which will tranſmit his fame with luſtre to poſterity, let it be remembered that not any character of eminence who has ever contributed, in India, to the glory and the greatneſs of England, has eſcaped the malevolence of party, or the hoſtility of miſguided or ill-intentioned individuals. Lord Clive, Mr. Haſtings, Lord Cornwallis, and Lord Teignmouth have, each in his turn, been arraigned in the Houſe of Commons for acts that entitled them to the laſting gratitude of their country. If the accuſation againſt Marquis Welleſley be diſtinguiſhable for its rancour, let the ſource whence it ſprung be adverted to, and chagrin will give place to ſatisfaction, on reflecting that it called up Lord Grenville, as prime miniſter of England, to repel the aſperſions, and to acknowledge Marquis Welleſley as the ſaviour of India. If the Court of Directors, actuated by God knows what ſort of policy, chooſe to condemn to day what they applauded yeſterday, their character only is at ſtake, and their conſiſtency is in their own keeping. The merits of the Marquis Welleſley reſt on the baſis of his own actions, immutable and permanent; by them India was ſaved, and by them it was placed in its preſent ſtate of ſecurity: the facts are undeniable, and the concluſion is obvious.

The nation is alſo indebted, for public ſervices of no light importance, to other branches of Marquis Welleſley's family: Mr. Pole, the next brother to his lordſhip, who has for ſeveral parliaments repreſented the Queen's County in Ireland, was appointed chief clerk of the ordnance, the firſt time Lord Chatham was maſter general. In that ſtation Mr. Pole exerted himſelf greatly to the benefit of the public, and under the authority of the maſter general eſſentially improved the field artillery, and effected a general reformation in every branch of the ordnance. He has ſince ſucceeded Mr. Marſden in the high office of ſecretary to the Admiralty; whilſt his ſon, Mr. William Pole, ſtill a youth, acquitted himſelf, not long ſince, in a diplomatic character, under circumſtances of peculiar delicacy, in a manner that obtained the appro-

bation of his Majesty's late ministers, and was rewarded by them with official advancement.

The services of Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, next brother to Mr. Pole, are of the most distinguished nature. He served with the army that subdued Tippoo, and afterwards successfully conducted a very harassing campaign against the noted rebel Doondeah Waugh. He commanded the British army that so gloriously overcame the confederate Mahratta armies in the Deckan, headed by Scindia and the Rajah of Berar in person, and aided by the French regular battalions. The credit which this officer obtained for his splendid victories did not exceed what was deservedly given to him for the judicious manner in which he conducted the general operations of the war, and provided resources for his army in countries laid waste by the Mahrattas for the purpose of distressing him, a mode of warfare they had often practised with success on former occasions. The order of the Bath and the thanks of parliament were the rewards of his conduct. Soon after his return to England he embarked for a country very different from that he had lately left—he accompanied the army sent in the autumn of 1805, to aid Prussia, whilst Prussia had yet a name amongst nations. His subsequent services at Copenhagen, his parliamentary conduct, and his appointment to the office of chief-secretary in Ireland, are events so recent as scarcly to need recapitulation; and in addition to his other honours, he was advanced to a seat in the privy council.

Mr. Henry Wellesley, the fourth brother, has also meritoriously served his country in different civil capacities. He was early employed in the office of Lord Grenville, then secretary of state; he accompanied Lord Malmesbury to Lisle; was chargé d'affaires at Sweden, and afterwards secretary to Marquis Wellesley when governor-general of India. He concluded the celebrated commutation treaty of Oude, and his conduct of that negociation has been applauded by the Court of Directors in the following words:—

"The special commission, at the head of which Mr. Henry Wellesley was placed, appear to us to have executed their trust with zeal, diligence, and ability. The general report delivered in by Mr. Wellesley of his mission, has afforded us much satisfactory information; and we are happy to take this occasion of approving the conduct and acknowledging the services of that gentleman."

On his return from India he was appointed a lord of the Treasury, and soon after envoy extraordinary to Spain. When the

present ministry came into power, he was made secretary to the Treasury, an office which he still possesses.

Mr. Gerrard Wellesley, the youngest brother, entered into holy orders, and is now a dignitary of the church.

Such are in brief outline, the services which the distinguished family of Wellesley have rendered the nation: a bright example in these exigent times, to point out to the descendants of other illustrious houses, that they can pursue the path of true glory only by stepping forward, in whatever capacity their talents may be deemed useful, to avert from their country the calamities with which she is threatened. Spirit and unanimity can alone save us; if we fall, it will be the work of domestic factions and of division in our councils. Short sighted indeed are those who, possessed of rank, fortune, and influence, strive to embarrass and discredit government at a time when it is exerting every nerve to effect our deliverance. Will Bonaparte spare their property, or respect their titles? No; they will sink undistinguished in the general ruin, and lament, when too late, that they did not, like the Wellesley family, give their honest aid to a cause that equally involves the welfare of every man, and comprehends the dearest interests of the whole community.

ANECDOTE OF ADMIRAL DOUGLAS.

DURING the disgraceful mutiny in the navy, this admiral commanded the Stately of 64 guns; and being on shore, dining with Governor BROOK, at St. Helena, his first officer told him, that a ship had arrived from England, and told the Stately of the mutiny; and that his men had come and demanded the command of the ship, and were then in mutiny. The admiral received the intelligence very cooly; and as the ship was under the guns of the fort, and the sails unbent, he said to the governor, "I will go immediately on board; and if in fifteen minutes after I am in the ship they do not return to their duty, you will fire on her; for it is better that I go down with the ship than the men command her." This spirited determination he made known to the men; and added, that if the ring leaders were not given up unconditionally, they knew what they were to expect. The fifteen minutes expired, and the fort began to fire; and thus ended a mutiny in those seas, by the intrepid conduct of one man. The ringleaders were given up, and two or three of them hanged.

REFLECTIONS ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE LATE COMET.

THE heavenly ſtranger that ſo lately claimed the attention of our world, cannot fail to have occupied the perceptive powers of the human mind. And on a ſubject of this nature, imagination might be permitted an ample range to collect and bring home ideas, which, fortunately, ſhould aid even the ſcientific aſtronomer, when framing his more reſtrained and ſober judgment; and by whom indeed, on an object ſo remote from diſquiſition, conjecture cannot altogether be excluded.

That no one of your correſpondents has hitherto given his ſentiments on the appearance of this ſublime viſitor, may ariſe from timidity or diſcretion, which forcibly operates on ſome rational and qualified minds, and forbids their committing themſelves, though under a maſk it be, when not warranted by perfect knowledge and acquaintance with the matter they contemplate This may be ſubtle or judicious in them; but as you give place to works of fancy, which have not for their aim to ſubvert the foundations of ſociety, and as time was when any conceptions which ſoared above the flight of birds delighted me, and continued to afford peculiar pleaſure; ſo, not being ſingular in mental gratifications, I ſend you the enſuing thoughts for the amuſement of ſome readers, and to elicit from others their better apprehenſions.

And I am ſurpriſed to ſee it the opinion of the French National Inſtitute, "that this comet is different from any with which they are acquainted." In what particular that difference conſiſts the Moniteur does not inform us. That paper ſays, "M. Flaugergues perceived it on the 26th of September, at Vivers. It ſeemed to him like a white nebulous ſpot, very brilliant, and *ſimilar* to a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude. It was ſurrounded by a nebuloſity of about ſix minutes in diameter, and had a tail of about a degree and a half in length." Now this deſcription correſponding with what we have always been uſed to ſee depicted on plates of the ſolar ſyſtem of comets on record; though we have ſeen no one like this which ſo recently appeared for many years paſt; yet if ſuch continue to exiſt in hiſtory, the National Inſtitute cannot be unacquainted wholly with its like; nor can we imagine this to have been *a firſt appearance*.

The moſt common obſerver of this comet had ocular demonſtration that its phaſis differed from every other object in the fir-

mament; but why these opaque, and, probably, terrene, orbs, should have visible atmospheres, is for the highest wisdom in human nature happily to conceive; though, perhaps, the rational beings in the planet Venus, at times, may admire something like it in the aurora issuing at our poles, suppósed to be the magnetic effluvia in circulation.

Now if the influence of the sun was the external cause of so prodigious an evaporation, we may naturally wonder that Mercury, whose constant situation is so much nearer the great fountain of heat than the perihelion of the recent visitor, should not have an equal evident exudation, conspicuous, at least with good glasses, as his greatest elongation; but nothing of the kind has ever been perceived attached to that brilliant planet, though moving with a velocity of thirty miles in a second of time! Then it should seem not owing to foreign heat, nor swiftness of career, that occasioned the extended atmosphere in these marvellous creations, but the qualities of their componet parts, which form, by internal heat, so dense and gross a flüid for respiration.

Accustomed as we are to a resisting medium, as though moving at the bottom of a finer ocean, we can follow a comet at its flowing vapour with facile minds to its perihelion; but when that body, with equal swiftness to its descent, returns again from its torrid state towards its aphelion, we behold with admiration that the visible particles which hitherto followed, should now with equal ease preced the parent nucleus. Two things are thus explicitly announced. For, protruding thus its very copious exhalations lengthwise in its retreat, manifestly denotes that no obstruction whatever to its progress exists in space—that it moves in a perfect vacuum, excepting the passing rays of light; and these possess a momentum of sufficient power to impel the vast evaporation in the direction they proceed from the sun. This seems, likewise, to corroborate and render evident the truth, that all objects occupy a space in time to meet the eye The passage of light is marvellous indeed! Thus, however, in such a void, we may readily conceive the facility with which our earth, with its surrounding heterogeneous though respirable atmosphere, with all its rocks, waters, woods—a peopled world, flies round the grand luminary at the amazing rate of one thousand miles in a minute!

And whether we beheld this meteor by the lustre of its own inherent light, or whether as the planets which are enlightened by the sun, scarce demands a second consideration: because we have been taught to believe, and to which our reason readily assents,

that comets are a part of the solar system, making regular returns in their several peculiar orbits, as though depending on our renovating sun for their vivifying light and animation; nor should we determine them bodies in combustion, notwithstanding their prodigious apparent exhalations. For Sir Isaac Newton conceived the remarkable comet of 1680 to have been wonderously *heated* by its proximity to the sun at the day of its perihelion. He expressed a heat, indeed, which we know not how to imagine was sustained without annihilation, by a total separation of its parts; or equal destruction to existence in every form, by vitrifying the mass. That very extraordinary comet, indeed, was much nearer to the sun's vast surface than is the moon to us; when the velocity of its accelerated progressive motion increased to the astonishing degree of nearly fifteen thousand miles in a minute of time, and the flight of a cannon-ball, at its discharge, is about eight miles: so nigh do men approach immortal power.

INCUMBENT.

SOME gentlemen (of whom Sir Jonah Barrington, judge of the Admiralty Court in Ireland, was one) surveying the ruins of an old cathedral, and attending minutely to all the technical descriptive expressions, an individual of the party begged to be told distinctly what was the NAVE of a church; "Oh!" replied Sir Jonah; "that's the *incumbent!*" A beneficed clergyman, on being told the above anecdote, observed, that Sir Jonah, had given a key (K) to the question.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

WHEN Foote was tried in Dublin for the libel upon George Faulkener, the printer (whom he had dramatised as Peter Paragraph), the late judge Robinson was one of the bench. This was an old, crabbed, peevish gentleman, wore a wig of a singular shape, and had his forehead very much broke out in blotches, which (when in an ill-temper) he was in the habit of picking off, and throwing down upon the clerks, attornies, &c. beneath the bench. Shortly after his trial Foote appeared upon the stage as Justice MIDAS, with a costume, wig, and countenance so exactly that of the Judge, and with the blotches which he picked and *distributed* with gestures so perfectly according to the model, that the whole audience, by most of whom he was known (especially in the gallery,) were convulsed with laughter, many crying out, Robinson! Robinson!

ESSAY ON FASHIONABLE SPORTS.

LETTER FROM THE MAN IN THE COCKED HAT—THE MAN AND HORSE.

By the Author of the "Essays after the Manner of Goldsmith."

"Man walk'd with beaſt, joint-tenant of the ſhade."

GOLDSMITH.

EVERY thing may go wrong with a nation as well as with a private individual—with a people as well as with one man: when they forget or forſake the duties of virtue and religion, they become abandoned to new and uncertain creeds, on which there can be no dependence, which have never been proved by reſults to be true, and which are far from happineſs. Mankind has, from the creation of the world, been ſupplied, by a bountiful Providence, from time to time, with the treaſures of experience, as well as of fact; which once laid by, a dangerous and fatal ſchiſm prevails, that tends to the diſorder of a country, and to its fall. Theſe reflections, as they apply to manners, are not too ſerious, for on the manners of a people depends its exiſtence. The unhappy pride which, according to the author of my quotation,

"Keeps man from man, and breaks the ſocial tie,"

ſevers him ſtill more eaſily from the contemplation of his duties to the animal, whoſe ſervice he demands. Yet it is not eaſy for a thinking mind to conjecture why the noble horſe, or the ſagacious hound, ſhould merit even the neglect, much leſs the cruelty, of his Lordly Owner, Man. Truths which an *hereafter* may diſcloſe to our diſadvantage, or puniſhment, are, at leaſt, worthy of a conſideration; for all will not believe that every thing in nature was at firſt the work of an accidental aſſociation; that we *grow* and *regrow* like plants; and that it is a ſyſtem that will *never* end, while we may ſo reaſonably aſk, how then, and why, begun?

The faſhionable ſports of the day are ſubjects deſerving of cenſure; they involve in their purſuits the practice, and even the refinements of cruelty, and ſerve to make us inſenſible to the happineſs and well-being of our fellow-creatures, ſince the indifference firſt ſhewn to the beaſt will ſoon extend to our brother man.

Theſe practices, however, are not without their apologiſts:

one of the most curious of whom favoured me with a letter on the subject a day or two ago, and which I shall give to my readers as I received it.

SIR,

I am one of those old fashioned people in the world who are not apt to take up common opinions, or to become a willing party to prejudice. This selfishness of the understanding has been, however, a great protection to me on many occasions, and has given me a stubborn habit of forming my *own* judgment on any subject that might occur.

It has, Sir, been this my independant consideration of the ways and manners of men which has occasioned me to notice very lately the hue and cry raised against the fashionable sports of the day; such as, running horses against time, trotting ponies, boxing matches, walking matches, hopping-matches, &c. &c. Now, Sir, one would really imagine, from the violent invective of the prints and publications, particularly against the first of the above-mentioned sports, "running horses to death," that the writers of these articles were of the *Hindoo* persuasion, whose religion forbids them to *murder* any thing; and which dangerous sentiment might, if suffered, be succeeded by an innovation of temperence and charity that might, in time, extend to deprive us of the choicest luxuries and enjoyments of life; to banish meats from our tables made white by exquisite cruelty of experiment, and of turtle kept alive with difficulty for the sake of calipash, calipee, and green fat. These fastidious gentlemen seem to forget that ALL creation were made for our use, which they, perhaps, would ill naturedly denominate *mis-use*.

Now, Sir, nothing can be more ungentlemanly than such wanton severities against our national sports; and it is both uncivil and unjust to accuse us of cruelty to our animals. Do we not take especial care to give our horses a feed of corn extraordinary when we are going a journey, lest they might knock up on the road, and leave us to go the rest of the way on foot? Does not the driver of a waggon take particular care, while he chastises his animal severely, that he may not lame him with the blows, lest he should lose his services? and does the owner of a favourite horse at a race allow his beast to die at the winning post, unless it may be to secure the bets? No; there is a fine commercial spirit about an Englishman, that will not permit any thing to be lost, or destroyed, that can be useful to him, or that can fetch him a six-pence.

Besides, in addition to this, is not the same sentiment extended

to man? Who have more consideration than our people of rank or fashion? Will a *great* man ever forsake you while he can make use of you? and will he ever *cease* making you *promises* while you *continue* to please him with *performances*? Will a man of higher rank than yourself ever find out that you are not fit company for him at your *own* well-furnished table? and will a modern friend ever forsake you, while you've got a guinea? No, Sir, this is truly a nation of arithmeticians; and so used are they to balances in their *own* favour, that no one could ever fail in this happy country, did they not sometimes, in their mutual and reciprocal struggles, pull each other to pieces.

But to return to the particular subjects of my letter, "running horses against time," &c. I cannot help, Sir, noticing another very unreasonable, and, as I believe, a very idle, and far from legal, objection of these critics against the sport, that it is shameful for any gentleman to drive his beast so hard; just as if they were not the property of the owner, and subject to such *wear* and *tear* as he, the LORD and OWNER, may choose. They would it seems, fain put us on a level with *brutes*, as the auther seems to imply who calls them "joint tenants of the shade" I must, nevertheless, confess, that it appears somewhat remarkable to me, that men of rank and fashion should be so fond of *driving*, when they themselves are so frequently *driven* in various ways, such as, to expedients to pass time, to borrow money, to get bail, &c. &c. and when they have such an habitual dislike to be *spurred* on by an attorney to pay their just debts, or to be *goaded* by a law-suit. In hopes, Sir, that this epistle may have its proper effect on these censors of our manners,

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

THE MAN IN THE COCKED HAT.

I acknowledge that no observations can be too severe against a fashion of cruelty disgraceful to us as a nation, and which, I trust and hope, belongs not to our natures, though every day produces some fresh instances of barbarity. I recollect reading in a public print, not more than a fortnight since, of a new sport which consisted of throwing a poor dog from the centre arch of one of the bridges, to find its way *home* (if the place could be called *home*) within a given time, for a wager. The poor faithful animal performed it in less, won the bets, and came shivering to the thres-

hold of his cruel master. Better had he wandered any were else, to some one who would not, at least, have risked his life in cruel experiment.

That cruelty is not in the nature of Englishmen, I gather from an incident trifling in itself, but which establishes the truth of my proposition, I was, not many days ago, in a coffee-room, in which were several very gay young fellows; during dinner, a mouse ran across the floor several times, and was perceived by one of the most active of the party. In an instant he was in full chase, with a poker, after the poor little animal; until I happened luckily to observe that it was a tame mouse belonged to the tenement, and that he came out every day to gather the crumbs. The youth paused with wonder at the story; he became in an instant pleased with his guest; and "*Poor little creature!*" passed from his lips, a *fiat* of safety to the mouse, and of great satisfaction to myself, who had observed his *coming to dinner*. I could not help thinking that, as we too often act from the impulse which is uppermost, this gentleman was fond of the sports of the field; that as soon as he started a mouse, he went off in full cry, like a lurcher after a hare; and that it was the manners, and not the man, which was to blame. I am sure that he was pleased that he had not killed the mouse, and I was pleased to observe a generous blush on his cheek for having opposed his prowess to a thing so innocent and harmless.

There are, after all, in every country, professed friends of humanity, who plead for the dumb creation whenever they stand in need of an advocate, and many authors who, in their works, continue to take the part of the poor dog, whose complaint is in his cries, and of the horse, who utters them in tears.

THE MAN AND HORSE.

RHODIUS was a scholar and a gentleman, and, besides, a benevolent man to man, and a good father to his family; but he was fond of hunting and of horse-racing; the sports of the field had made the sufferings of animals inconsequential to Rhodius.

The horse JUBA was in training for a race against time. Oft had Juba borne his master Rhodius gallantly and triumphantly in the field, and had gallopped him over the heath; oft had he darted across the plain at his command, and borne him on his back fleet as an Arabian courser. Juba would willingly fulfil the purposes of an hasty journey, or would have fled from the reach of the enemies of Rhodius swift as the rein-deer. Danger was left

far behind by the gallant JUBA, and the thief and murderer were disappointed of their prey.

Juba was in the stable when Rhodius paid his usual morning visit. Juba looked in his master's face: he seemed to say, in an expressive language, "What wouldst thou that thy poor servant should now perform? My spirit is unbroken, and I will do the will of my master." Rhodius reflected. "Poor Juba! thou may'st for once be a match against Time, but Time, alas! will soon be even with thee. Shame on the wretch who would put thee to the unworthy struggle!—No, thou shalt bear me yet; I will preserve thy strength and thy beauty as long as I can; and when this same TIME shall have much worn thee, thou shalt graze in thy master's pasture, or repose in his stable—Yes, my honest beast, thou shalt eat thy corn in peace.—Have done with the unworthy suggestion; I will lose the stake, I will forfeit the bets—I will preserve the friendship between MAN AND HORSE.

[*Eur. Mag. Dec.* 1807.

THE COMPASSIONATE TAR.

FARMER CLOVER rented a few acres of arable on the road to Portsmouth. The sign of plenty was in his round chubby face, and his heart was, like his own granary, stored with *good* for his fellow creatures; when the tale of misfortune opened the *one*, his hand was always ready to unlock the *other*: his neighbours respected him, his servants loved him, and his cattle even knew their kind master, for there was not a *cow* without her *comforts*, nor a *pig* without his *perquisites* of *pease* and *porridge*: his mind was a noble pasture, on which hundreds of poor had fed. The farm of a British yeoman is a rich landscape painted by the hand of industry; the colours will never fade, the *perspective* is true, and the *point of sight painful* to the enemies of old England: for there is as much difference between the crop of a free-born English farmer, and that of the slavish hireling of the French soil, as there is between a *wisp of straw* and a *shock of sheaves*.

Farmer Clover was an Isle of Wight man; and, though a little provincial, his dialect will serve to shew that the language of the heart may be always understood.

One day, the good farmer observed a horse of his team a little lame: his son Bob was driving. "Odd ratt'n, poor thing, be'nt

lame, be't? It be lame, sure enough. Wo! Woe!! gently, Bob. Odd ratt'e, if you driv'um hard, I'll lick'e, I wull; Bob, I'll lick'e. Odd ratt'e, I'll kick'e, I wull: tak'n hoam, tak'n hoam, poor thing, tak'n hoam!"

Such a heart had honest Clover.

Living on the Portsmouth road, many a distressed tar had the good farmer relieved; but he was himself to meet with misfortunes: his crops failed, he fell sick too, and, what was worse, his wife, a kind good creature, fell sick at the same time: every thing went wrong. The honest farmer was compelled to part with his stock. Soon after he died, and died insolvent.

Out of these circumstances arises an affecting tale; in which, though the oddity of its characters may sometimes occasion a smile, it will, at the same time, be accompanied by a sensation that will do homage to human nature.

About six months after the death of honest Farmer Clover, the Arethusa frigate was paid off at Portsmouth. BILL GASKET, a thorough bred seaman and captain of the forecastle, and honest TEDDY O'ROSIN, *Jack* of the bread room, and *fiddler* to the ship's company, agreed, that as soon as they should have done at the pay table, they would go on shore, and ship themselves on board a one-horse chaise for a cruise on a roving commission. BILL was to *cun* this, as they called it, *foreign* rigged vessel, and TEDDY was to steer. BILL did his part like a seaman: "Steady—port a little—starboard—steady as you go now:" and every now and then BILL made his messmate haul in the starboard or larboard braces: for so he called the reins.

They had not proceeded far on their cruise, before BILL hallowed out, "Avast!—I say, shipmate, shorten sail will ye, and get ready the best bower. Split me but I know the loaming of the land thereabouts. Let me see: the church and the finger post in one, that'll do. Do you know, TEDDY, that about three years ago I brought up in a hard gale under bare poles, in a snug roadstead to leeward; an honest farmer, who lived somewhere about three points on the lee bow, finding the ship on short allowance, supplied me with plenty of fresh beef and soft tommy. Split me, but I must go and see him. It shall never be said that an English tar is ungrateful.—Make the signal for a pilot, TEDDY—back the main-top sail—stand clear of the cable—let go the anchor." BILL now hailed a countryman passing by: "I say, shipmate, tell us a good birth to moor hereabouts, will ye?" The countryman only answered, "Nan?" as did several others.—"By my soul,"

cried TEDDY, "but a jontleman might as well now be caſt away among a parcel of ſavages on an uninhabited iſland."

Preſently BILL moored the chaiſe to a tree; though, in fact, he had no occaſion to be afraid of the horſe running away, for *their* animal had the contrary habit—it was very fond of ſtanding ſtock ſtill.

At length the two ſhipmates drew near the farmer's houſe, and found a crowd of the neighbours collected round the door. "Holloa!" cried BILL, "all hands to muſter, I ſee. I ſay, ſhipmate," to a country-boy, "what's going on here?" The boy anſwered, that poor farmer Clover was dead, and that there was an execution in his houſe, and a diſtreſs for rent from the landlord.—"Shiver my timbers!" cried BILL, "ſtand clear of the gangway here—ſcaldings—I ſtand to no repairs—Farmer Clover dead, and his poor widow in diſtreſs, dam'me that's too much!" BILL was preſently in the parlour-kitchen, where he found the poor diſconſolate widow ſurrounded by her little ones, all of them in tears, except one, who lay ſmiling in its cradle, unconſcious of this pelting ſtorm of adverſity.

The good woman did not recollect the honeſt tar, although, while her huſband had furniſhed his pocket, ſhe had filled his belly. She was a kind hearted woman, a fine character, an Engliſh mother, and an Engliſh houſewife.

Two officers were ſeated at the table taking an inventory—two ravenous hard-hearted brutes, ſurly and rapacious.

BILL ſtood ſcratching his head under the ſide of his chip hat, taking an obſervation of all that was going on. At length he ſpoke to one of the officers: "I ſay, ſhipmate, whoſe watch is it on deck? Who's at the helm here? How's the weather? rather ſqually or ſo—the wind right in our teeth—a heavy ſea from the offing, and the breakers cloſe under the lee; what's to be done, ha?"

Done! What's that to you? Mind your own buſineſs, that's all," anſwered the officer, going on, at the ſame time, very coolly to complete the inventory

"And pray now cried TEDDY, "do you mean to be civil or not, by that impertinent anſwer of yours, honey?"—"I ſay, OLD BEACHY," continued the tar, "why you ſeem to be getting on eleven knots an hour. Come, come, none of your half-laughs and quarter grins, tell us how the courſe lies, will ye?"

"I tell you again, 'tis nothing to you," replied the officer.

"What, you won't tell us the leeway and variation, OLD DUN-

distinguished advocate at the Irish bar assured me, that, for the last six years, there have not been more than five actions of *crim. con.* and not so many for the preceding twenty years. Two of those actions were between persons of very unequal situations of life in point of fortune, and were by the bar supposed to have originated in collusion for the hope of gain. The modesty of the Irish ladies is the effect of principle, and not of any coldness in the organization of nature: in no country are the woman more fruitful. The husband only feels the tender regrets of love when business tears him from his home: he rarely knows the pang of him

"Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet fondly loves."

The instances of ladies "living and dying in single blessedness" are rare in Ireland. I saw only two old maids, and they were too amiable and pleasant not to convince me, that their situation was their choice. The upper classes of Irish women are very handsome, and finely formed; but the lower Irish countrywomen are so disfigured by the smoke of their cabins, and their feet are so enlarged by their being exposed without either shoes or stockings, that I think them inferior in complexion and form to the female peasantry of England. The commonest women in Dublin are, however, in general, remarkable for the delicacy of their hands and arms, and the whiteness of the bosom. They are also in general powerfully made, and able to protect themselves. In Dublin I saw a combat between an English footman and an Irish fishwoman, which was well maintained for some time, until at length the footman got most soundly threshed, and was obliged to yield; the fair Mendoza received many severe blows, but the by standers never interfered, so convinced were they of the superiority of her stamina, and pugilistic powers. The ladies of Ireland are generally elegant, and frequently highly educated: there are very few who do not speak French fluently, and many speak it with the purity of its native accentuation. They also frequently add Italian to their accomplishments, and it is no unusual circumstance to hear a young lady enter, with a critical knowledge, into the merits of the most celebrated authors, with a diffidence which shews that she is moved by a thirst for knowledge, and not by vanity. They are more highly accomplished in instrumental than in vocal music; a greater musical treat can scarcely be enjoyed than to hear some of them perform their own Irish airs, which are singularly sweet, simple, and affecting. Those who have been present at a ball in Ireland, can best attest the spirit, good humour, grace,

GENESS? Dam'me but you're one of the king's hard bargains! I'll hail your ſhipmate here. I ſay, old one, are you loblolly boy, or ſweeper?"

"By my ſoul now," cried TEDDY, "but there are a pair of them, as the devil ſaid to his elbows. Oh, by Saint Patrick, if I had you now at little BALLINAHACH, where the bad butter comes from, but I'd make ye dance like a couple of hens on a hot griddle."

"Come, Mr. Paddy." replied one of them, "leave us to our duty: you're not to be a dictator to us?"

"A digtater!! You big tief, what d'ye mean by that?"

The officer ſaid, that if he ſtruck him he ſhould take the law.

"By my ſoul, and the ſooner you take the law and yourſelf away too the better. We've had enough of it here honey."

It was in vain that the honeſt ſailor inquired, in his language, what would anſwer the diſtreſs, or, as he termed it, *purchaſe the anchor?* The officers, not at all pleaſed at his interruptions, only proceeded more harſhly in what they called their duty; and one of them approached the cradle in which the little infant was placed, took it out, and laid it *rudely* on the floor, that he might take the very bedding on which it had repoſed!

BILL ſtared firſt at the widow, next at the child, and, while he rubbed his eyes with the back of one hand, the other went to his pocket. "*Dam'me*," cried he, "*but here's pay out of the prize-money.*"

BILL threw his purſe on the table. "There, will that bring up the leeway, old *Nipcheeſe?* Will that *pull* the capſtan, old *Beelzebub*.

"Why, you cankankerous tief, an't you aſhamed now to be trating the poor little cratur after that faſhion? to be ſure, but TEDDY knows what it is to be poor himſelf, for he was born without a ſhoe to his foot, and fait he has pretty nearly remained ſo ever ſince, honey."

The honeſt tar watched the officer the whole time he was giving a receipt; and the moment he had got it in his pocket, went to the little infant on the floor: he ſurveyed it for a moment.

It was the picture of compaſſion.

The brave tar took the babe gently between his rough hands, laid it ſoftly again on its bed, and covered it up as tenderly as its mother could have done.

He began to triumph.

"Now—*Now, ye lubbers, let me ſee you touch but a* CLEW OF HIS HAMMOCH!"

GENERAL VEIW OF THE IRISH NATIONAL CHARACTER.

(From Carr's Travels in Ireland.)

The generous ſpirit of hoſpitality, ſo pregnant with every ſocial virtue, is proverbially Iriſh, and has been ſo often commented upon, that, if my feelings would permit, I ſhould have been content with the pleaſure of thinking of it, without making a comment upon a ſubject which has been ſo frequently the object of merited eulogium.

When I landed in Ireland, too many of thoſe prejudices, which the fallacious delineations of malignant or ſtupid touriſts had excited, clung about me. I had not inhaled the air of that country long before they dropped off, and no doubt retired with thoſe venomous animals which have been moſt happily expatriated by the good apoſtle of Ireland, St. Patrick: but neither that tutelar ſaint, nor the ſoft moiſture of the climate, had any ſhare in their removal; they fled before the genuine character of the people. A ſtranger will always find it more eaſy to get in, than to get out of the houſe of an Iriſhman. Before the middling claſſes of ſociety became refined, the ſpirit of hoſpitality was the ſame; but, like a good melon, it appeared under a rough covering; hence it was uſual to force the bottle, and nail up the door, with barbarous conviviality. I cannot help expreſſing my regret that Engliſh prejudices have been ſometimes ſtrengthened, even by the repreſentations of Iriſhmen, ariſing from chagrin, or ſome worſe motive. There is a ſaying amongſt them, that "Put one Iriſhman on the ſpit and another will turn it."

The ladies of Ireland poſſeſs a peculiarly pleaſing frankneſs of manner, and a vavicity in converſation, which render highly intereſting all they do and all they ſay.

In this open ſweetneſs of deportment, the libertine finds no encouragement; for their modeſty muſt be the ſubject of remark and eulogy with every ſtranger. I have been ſpeaking of the reſpectable claſs of female ſociety, but the ſame virtue is to be found in the wretched mud cabin.

The inſtances of connubial defection are fewer in Ireland, for its ſize, than in any other country of equal civilization. The appeal of the injured huſband to the tribunal of the laws is rare. A

and elegance, which prevail in it. In this accomplishment they may rank next to the animated inhabitants of Paris. The balls in Dublin are very frequent, owing to there being such a poverty of public amusements, and this circumstance has also an evident tendency to enlarge and strengthen the social circle. Many of the ladies had a little of that peculiarity of pronunciation which is coarsely called the brogue, but it is a very small portion of it, and is far from being unpleasant, as long as a stranger is susceptible of it, which is but for a very short time. It is but natural to suppose that the pronunciation of an English lady must be as perceptible to an Irish lady who had always been confined to her own country, as that of the latter is to the former.

I know not how to make my reader better acquainted with the Irish gentry, than by the following description which Grattan has given of them: "I think," said he, "I know my country; I think have a right to know her. She has her weaknesses: were she perfect, one would admire her more, but love her less. *The Gentlemen of Ireland act on sudden impulse; but that impulse is the result of a warm heart, a strong head, and great personal determination.* The errors incident to such a principle of action, must be their errors; but then the virues belonging to that principle must be their virtues also; such errors may give a pretence to their enemies, but such virtues afford salvation to their country."

The practice of duelling, which has effected more injury to the Irish character than any other cause, is subsiding; but truth calls upon me to say, that it still has too wide a latitude of action. I do not defend duelling, but there are circumstances which call for an appeal beyond the law, and will be satisfied; and the revenge of a bruiser is that of a blackguard. The cause which provokes a duel ought to be of an imperious nature, and remedy would then be more rarely sought. At a bookseller's in Nassau-street I purchased a pamphlet of which the seller said he had sold many copies, entitled "Advice to Seconds," containing general rules and instructions for all seconds in duels. I one day breakfasted with a gentleman, a shirt was airing at the fire, & I observed, that it was patched at the bottom in two places, I was of course, a little surprised at such a discovery in any part of the dress of a man of rank and fortune: he saw what had attracted my eye, and laughingly told me that he had been shot through the body in a duel in that very shirt, and that it was its turn that day to be worn: the wound, I found, had nearly proved fatal, but did honour to the patriotic spirit of the owner of the shirt. Formerly this appeal to bullets or

cold iron was horribly and ridiculoufly frequent in Ireland. An Irifh gentleman informed me, that fome years fince an acquaintance of his, juft arrived in Ireland from England, put up at an inn, and hearing a noife in the next room like fomebody pricking the wianfcot with a fword, called up the waiter, and demanded of him the caufe of his being fo difturbed: "Oh! and plaze your honour," faid the fellow, "its only Lord C—pufhing a little, becaufe he expects to fight with fome of his friends whom he has afked to dine with him here to-day." It was not from a fanguinary difpofition, but folely from the chivalrous defire of preferving the far-famed bravely of his country from the ftain of a doubt, that often induced an Irifhman to mingle in an affray where he could have no intereft or provocation.

It has been afferted by Dr Campbell, who wrote in 1777, that the Irifh recruits were in general fhort, owing to the poverty of their food: if this affertion were correct, and few tourifts appear to have been more accurate, they are much altered fince that Gentleman wrote; for moft of the Irifh militia regiments which I faw exhibited very fine looking men, frequently exceeding the ordinary ftature.

The lower order will occafionally lie, and fo will the lower orders of any other country, unlefs they are inftructed better: and fo fhould we all, had we not been corrected in our childhood for doing it. It has been afferted, that the low Irifh are addicted to pilfering; I met with no inftance of it perfonally. An intelligent friend of mine, one of the largeft linen manufacturers in the north of Ireland, in whofe houfe there is feldom lefs than twelve or fifteen hundred pounds in cafh furrounded with two or three hundred poor peafants, retires at night to his bed without bolting a door, or faftening a window. During lady Cathcart's imprifonment in her own houfe in Ireland, for twenty years, by the orders of her hufband, (an affair which made a great noife fome years fince) her ladyfhip wifhed to remove fome remarkably fine and valuable diamonds, which fhe had concealed from her hufband, out of the houfe, but having no friend or fervant whom fhe could truft, fhe fpoke to a miferable beggar-woman, who ufed to come to the houfe, from the window of the room in which fhe was confined.

The woman promifed to take care of the jewels, and lady Cathcart accordingly threw the parcel containing them to her out of the window: the poor mendicant conveyed them to the perfon to whom they were addreffed; and when lady Cathcart recovered her liberty, fome years afterwards, her diamonds were fafely ref-

tored to her. I was well informed, that a disposition to inebriation amongst the peasantry had rather subsided, and has principally confined itself to Dublin.

The instruction of the common people is in the lowest state of degradation. In the summer, a wretched uncharactered itinerant derives a scanty and precarious existence, by wandering from parish to parish, and opening a school in some ditch covered with heath and furze, to which the inhabitants send their children to be instructed by the miserable being, who is nearly as ignorant as themselves; and in the winter these pedagogue pedlars go from door to door, offering their services, and pick up just sufficient to prevent themselves from perishing by famine. What proportion of morals and learning can flow from such a source into the mind of the ragged young pupil, can easily be imagined, but cannot be reflected upon without serious concern.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity stated, not long since, before the Dublin Association for distributing Bibles and Testaments amongst the poor, that whole parishes were without a Bible. Their native urbanity to each other is very pleasing: I have frequently seen two boors take off their hats and salute each other with great civility. The expressions of these fellows upon meeting one another are full of cordiality. One of them, in Dublin, met a boy after his own heart, who, in the sincerity of his soul, exclaimed, "Paddy! myself's glad to see you, for in troth I wish you well." "By my shoul, I know it well," said the other, "but you have but the half of it:" that is the pleasure is divided. If you ask a common fellow in the streets of Dublin which is the way to a place, he will take off his hat, and if he does not know it, he will take care not to tell you so (for nothing is more painful to an Irishman than to be thought ignorant,) he will either direct you by an appeal to his imagination, which is ever ready, or he will say, "I shall find it out for your honour immediately;" and away he flies into some shop for information, which he is happy to be the bearer of without hope of any reward.

Their hospitality, when their circumstances are not too wretched to display it, is remarkably great.——The neighbour, or the stranger, finds every man's door open, and to walk in without ceremony at meal time, and to partake of his bowl of potatoes, is always sure to give pleasure to every one of the house, and the pig is turned out to make room for the gentleman. If the visitor can relate a lively tale, or play upon any instrument, all the family is in smiles, and the young will begin a merry dance, whilst the old

will ſmoke after one another out of the ſame pipe, and entertain each other with ſtories.

A gentleman of an erratic turn was pointed out to me, who, with his flute in his hand, a clean pair of ſtockings, and a ſhirt in his pocket, wandered through the country every ſummer; whenever he ſtopped, the face of a ſtranger made him welcome, and the ſight of his inſtrument doubly ſo; the beſt ſeat if they had any, the beſt potatoes and new milk were allotted for his dinner; and clean ſtraw, and ſometimes a pair of ſheets, formed his bed, which frequently not a bed of roſes, was always rendered welcome by fatigue, and the peculiar bias of his mind.

The peaſantry are uncommonly attached to their ancient melodies, ſome of which are exquiſitely beautiful.

In ſome parts of Ireland the harp is yet in uſe, but the Iriſh bagpipe is the favourite inſtrument.

The ſtock of national muſic has not been much increaſed of late years.

The Iriſh of all claſſes are fond of muſic.

In Ireland the grim tyrant is noticed with eccentric honours. Upon the death of an Iriſhman, or woman, the ſtraw upon which the deceaſed repoſed, is burned before the cabin door, and as the flames ariſe, the family ſet up the death-howl. At night, the body, with the face expoſed, and the reſt covered with a white ſheet, placed upon ſome boards, or an unhinged door ſupported by ſtools, is watched; when all the relatives, friends, and neighbours of the deceaſed, aſſemble together; candles and candleſticks, borrowed from the neighbourhood, are ſtuck round the deceaſed: according to the circumſtances of the family, the company is regaled with whiſkey, ale, cake, pipes and tobacco. A ſprightly touriſt whoſe name does not appear to his book, obſerves, that, "Walking out one morning rather early, I heard dreadful groans and ſhrieks in a houſe. Attracted by curioſity, I entered, and ſaw in a room about fifty women weeping over a poor old man, who died a couple of days before.

"Four of them in particular made more noiſe than the reſt, tore their hair, and often embraced the deceaſed.

"I remarked that in about a quarter of an hour they were tired, went into another room, and were replaced by four others, who continued their ſhrieks until the others were recovered; theſe, after ſwallowing a large glaſs of whiſky, to enable them to make more noiſe, reſumed their places, and the other went to refreſh themſelves."

The common people also believe in fairies. In the last century, every great family in Ireland had a baushee, a fairy, in the shape of a little frightful old woman, who used to warble a melancholy ditty under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were about to die: these agreeable supernatural visitors have not been seen for some time. They also believe that the ancient forts and mounts are sacred to a little fairy race, and therefore would not, for any consideration, touch them with a spade. In several parts of Ireland are elf stones; these are triangular flints, with which the peasantry suppose the fairies, when angry with them, destroy their cows. When these animals die unexpectedly of a natural disease, they say they are elf-shot. The rustic requires a great deal of encouragement before he can be brought to level an ant-hill, from a belief that it is a fairy mount.

The common Irish marry very young, and hence there are very few spurious children in that country, and infanticide is scarcely ever heard of.

The native pride or the low Irish is ill directed by ignorance, but the frequent source of many of their better qualities. Although there are many beggars in Dublin, and in other towns; yet to be reduced to beggary is thought so odious, that no one would set up for a beggar, more then he would for a prophet, in his own country. No one, however pinched, could ask for alms in his own neighbourhood. An intelligent friend of mine told me, that a miserable creature, who went by the name of Doctor Donolley, although in a state of abject penury, would never accept of a bit of pork, a potatoe, or a drink of milk, if offered to him, but preferred eating offal from a dunghill, to the idea of being supported as an object of charity in the place of his nativity. After a fast of three days, he has been known to refuse proffered victuals. This man one day went with a letter twenty seven miles for a gentleman, to his daughter at a boarding school; arriving early in the morning, the servant girl upon opening the door, after a loud consequential double rap, was much surprised, to see this wretch in rags, and, without asking him any questions, she said, "Go along, we have nothing for you." The doctor immediately returned home without delivering the letter, making a distance of fifty four Irish miles, without having broken his fast. There have been instances of gentleman opening gratuitous schools upon their estates, and from ignorance of the character of their own countrymen, they have been surprised to find that frequently the poor people would not send their children; they forgot that native pride which revolts at

eleemosynary aid. In such an instance as this, if the independent spirit of the parent had been flattered by calling for the payment of only a tester at the end of the year, towards the discharge of some of the expences incident to the establishment, the child would not have been withheld from it. The attachment of the low Irish to their children is very great. To play with her child is the highest delight of the mother: and, for this indulgence, she will, by an injudicious, but natural miscalculation of maternal duty, omit the care of herself and her house: nor is the piety of their affection to their parents less distinguishable.

Ireland is not cursed with English poor-laws; there are no pauper houses there, into which a child, in the full vigour of life and health, can cast the hoary headed infirm author of his days, as he would a loathsome incumbrance, to languish out the poor remains of life under the neglect or barbarity of parochial officers, deserted by the being to whom he has imparted existence, and cut off from all the soothing endearments of filial gratitude. It is a rare sight to see, in Ireland, an aged parent begging for bread.

With few materials for ingenuity to work with, the peasantry of Ireland are most ingenious, and with adequate inducements laboriously indefatigable: they possess, in general, personal beauty and vigour of frame; they abound with wit and sensibility, although all the avenues to useful knowledge are closed against them: they are capable to forgive injuries, and are generous even to their oppressors; they are sensible of superior merit, and submissive to it: they display natural urbanity in rags and penury; are cordially hospitable, ardent for information, social in their habits, kind in their disposition, in gaiety of heart and genuine humour unrivalled, even in their superstition presenting an union of pleasantry and tenderness; they are warm and constant in their attachments, faithful and incorruptible in their engagements; innocent, with the power of sensual enjoyment perpetually within their reach; observant of sexual modesty, though crowded in the narrow limits of a cabin; strangers to a crime which reddens the cheek of manhood with horror; tenacious of respect, acutely sensible of, and easily won by kindnesses. Such is the peasantry of Ireland, I appeal not to the affections or the humanity, but to the justice of every one to whom chance may direct these pages, whether men so constituted present no character which a wise government can mould to the great purpose of augmenting the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of society.

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THAT firm and immoveable bravery for which this army is ſo much diſtinguiſhed, appears to be quite an artificial quality. Little more than an hundred years ago, there was not the leaſt veſtige of it. Before the reign of Peter the great, Ruſſia was not even numbered among the military nations of Europe. Her turbulent and undiſciplined militia were little formidable to any monarch except their own. * Sully, in giving an account of the grand ſcheme of Louis XIV. hardly thinks the Muſcovites worth mentioning, but ſlightly notices his intention of driving them out of Europe, a thing which would ſcarcely require an effort. Even at the acceſſion of Peter, the Swedes were greatly ſuperior. An army of at leaſt 34,000 Ruſſians, the flower of his troops, being attacked by 9000 Swedes, inſtantly took to flight, loſt all their cannon, and were butchered without reſiſtance. Of all the metamorphoſes effected by that extraordinary monarch, this, upon the character of his troops, is perhaps the moſt ſingular; and if I am not miſtaken, the manner in which it was effected is ſtill more ſingular. It ſeems to have been ſolely by the influence of terror. The manner in which this puſillanimity was removed, ſeems ſtill more ſingular. The ideas of honour and pride being than altogether foreign to the Ruſſian mind, Peter, who knew the men with whom he had to do, reſolved to enact puniſhments againſt cowardice, ſo dreadful and mercileſs, that whatever might be the danger of ſtanding, that of running away might be ſtill greater. Every officer who ſees one of his men flying, is enjoyed either to kill him on the ſpot, or as ſoon after as he conveniently can. The ſoldier who deſerts his ſtandard, or who, in a beſieged city, even ſpeaks of capitulation, ſhall be put to Death. The commander who ſhall ſurrender while there is yet a chance of holding out, ſhall ſuffer the ſame puniſhment. In purſuance of this ſyſtem, Prince Menzikoff, before giving battle to the Swedes, regularly aſſembled his army, and gave them to underſtand, that in caſe of defeat, he would decimate them by lot, and hang very tenth man. In ſhort, the troops found that they durſt not be cowards, and that, in battle, their only chance of ſafety was to ſtand and fight. By this means, however, a permanant character ſeems to have been impoſed upon them, which no longer requires to be maintained by ſuch violent methods. The want of all information, by remov-

ing every means either of feduction or improvement, tends to perpetuate this character when once produced. Hence, probably that fteady, patient, mechanical bravery, and that flavifh obedience, which characterifes the Ruffian army. The foldier feems transported into a complete piece of machinary, which readily obeys the impulfe given to it, but has no movement of its own. Some troops, who had been ordered to defend an advanced poft, on being informed that the poft was already in the enemy's poffeffion, and that if they advanced they would infallibly be cut to pieces, very coolly replied, What is that to us? Prince Doligoronekis ordered us.

Peter the Great iffued orders to ftop every one who went thro' the ftreets at night withour a lantern. A foldier having met a phyfician coming home, attended by a fervant who carried a lantern, allowed the fervant to proceed, but arrefted the phyfician.

The able author of Obfervations on the military character of the different European armies, thus defcribes the Ruffian troops:

" The Ruffian foldier is deficient in inftruction rather than intelligence; the fervile obedience to which he is accuftomed from his birth, the rigorous difcipline of the army; and his abfolute feparation from all or other nations (whofe language and manners are totally unknown to him,) make him more obedient to his officers, more patient and hardy, than the foldier of any other fervice. Courage is the general characteriftic; it is, if we may fo exprefs ourfelves, the faith and creed of the Ruffian foldier. Implicit obedience occafions in him the fame effects that enthufiafm does in other nations. The effect which fervitude produces is, in this inftance, the fame with that of the moft ardent patriotifm; it is more fure and durable than that of enthufiafm, the artificial warmth of which cannot be long kept up Thus what, by philofophers, is called the laft ftate of degradation, places man on the fame level with heroifm. The Ruffian foldiers do not conceive it poffible to give up the conteft, fo long as they have life to continue it. The officers are in general very ignorant; for this reafon ftrangers are in high efteem among them; they are brave in the field, but, like the foldiers, they are fo from the effect of defcipline. The fame horror is conceived in the Ruffian armies of cowardice, as is entertained in other countries againft irreligion and villany. Bravery is a duty from which no one confiders himfelf exempt. A Ruffian camp refembles a horde of Tartars. In the fame manner as a people accuftomed to obey the laws, mechani-

cally obseves them, so do the Russians constantly follow the rules of descipline without daring to depart from them.

"The French are more remarkable for boldness and rashness than for intrepidity; the approach of the long and broad Russian bayonets always alarmed them; their granadiers could never stand their impression. The courage of the Russians is proof against every thing; they know how to insure victory, and to die rather than be beaten. They will beat all other troops if they can but bring them to action: they are moving machines of fire, that consume all in their way. No troops in the world are so careless of being attacked in flank or turned: they think, let the enemy be where he will, if they can but face about to meet him, that he is in front and in regular order before them. In the campaign of 1799, endeavours were made to persuade the French army and conscripts that there were no Russians among the troops with which they were to contend. The French every were anxiously enquired of each other whether they had seen the Russians; The idea of the Russian bayonets alarmed their courage."

FOPPERY.

Foppery in dress is by no means a sure mark of either effeminacy or cowardice; and those who presume upon such appearances, like all who judge *from externals*, may be greatly mistaken. The late Sir Alexander Schomberg, many years commander of the king's yacht, the Dorset, was, during the whole of a long life, a very great beau. When a young man, he was, one day, walking down a fashionable street in London, and having pulled out his pocket handkerchief, which was highly perfumed, he observed himself sneered at by a couple of *puppies*, who concluded that an officer so essenced was a *safe* object of their ridicule, and continued to follow him. Sir Alexander at length reached his lodging, and having knocked at the door, he called to one of the gentry, and addressed him, "Sir, I perceive you have been mightily taken with the perfume of my handkerchief, and (taking it out with his left hand) I request you to be so kind as to smell it closer," at the same time seizing his nose, and wringing it handsomely, he flogged him with his cane as long it was necessary, concluding his exercise by informing him, he was captain Schomberg, of the royal navy, *at his service*. Nothing farther, however, was heard of the *gemman*; and as to the other, he had, *in character*, sneaked off in the beginning.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF COCHINCHINA.

THE extenſive empire of China terminates, on the ſouth, at the twenty-ſecond degree of latitude: but a tongue of land connected with it continues on its weſtern ſide as far as to the ninth parallel of northern latitude. This prolongation of 13 degrees in extent has a ridge of high mountains, which running down the middle from north to ſouth, divides the Birman empire, on the weſt, from the kingdoms of *Tungquin*, *Cochinchina*, *Tſionka*, *and Cambodia*, on the eaſt. Thoſe names, thus uſually marked on our charts, are however utterly unknown to the natives, except *Tungquin*. The other three collectively are called *Annan*, and are diſtinguiſhed by three grand diviſions. The firſt, contained between the ſouthermoſt point, which forms the extremity of the gulph of Siam, and which lies in about the ninth degree of latitude as far as to the twelfth degree, is called *Don-nai*; the ſecond, extending from thence to the fifteenth degree, *Chang*; and the third, between this and the fifteenth degree, where the kingdom of *Tungquin* commences, is called *Hu'*. On the ſea coaſt of all theſe diviſions, are ſafe and commodious bays and harbours. The great river of *Don-noi* (Cambodia on the charts) is deſcribed as navigable by ſhips of the lageſt ſize, to the diſtance of 40 miles up the country, where the city of *Sai gong* is ſituated, having a capacious and commodious port, & an extenſive naval arſenal. An Engliſh gentleman, who ſailed up this river in a large Portugueſe veſſel, on his paſſage from China to India, repreſented it to me as one of the grandeſt ſcenes that could be imagined. It has ſeveral large branches, but the width of that up which they ſailed, ſeldom exceeded two miles, and in many places was leſs than one; but the water was ſo deep in every part that the rigging of their veſſel was ſometimes entangled in the branches of the ſtately foreſt trees which ſhaded its banks, and her ſides frequently grazed againſt the verdant ſhores.

In the diviſion of *Chang*, in latitude 13° 50 N., is *Chinchen* bay and harbour; the latter ſpacious and completely ſheltered from all winds, but only acceſſible by lage veſſels at high water on account of a bar that runs acroſs the narrow entrance or gullet between it and the outer bay. At the head of this harbour is ſituated the city of *Quinnong*.

The principal city in the diviſion of *Hue'*, which bears the ſame name, is ſituated on the banks of a large river, navigable by ſhips of conſiderable burden; but a bar of ſand runs a croſs the month.

A little to the southward of this river is the bay of *Hanſom*, or, as it is uſually marked in the maps, *Turon*, which, for the ſecurity and conveniencies it affords, is equalled by few in the Eaſtern world, and certainly ſurpaſſed by none. It is ſituated in lat. 16° 7' N.

Character of its preſent Sovereign.

Caungshung is repreſented to be, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, a complete ſoldier. He is ſaid to hold the name of General far more dear and eſtimable than that of Sovereign. He is deſcribed as being brave without raſhneſs, and fertile in expedients when difficulties are to be ſurmounted. His conceptions are generally juſt: his conduct firm; he is neither diſcouraged by difficulties, nor turned by obſtacles. Cautious in deciding; when once reſolved, he is prompt and vigorous to execute. In battle he is always eminently diſtinguiſhable. At the head of his army he is chearful and good humoured: polite and attentive to all the officers under his command, he ſtudiouſly avoids to mark out any individual as a favourite beyond the reſt. His memory is ſo correct, that he is ſaid to know by name the greater part of his army. He takes uncommon pleaſure in converſing with his ſoldiers, and in talking over their adventures and exploits; he makes particular inquiries after their wives and children; if the latter go regularly to ſchool, how they mean to diſpoſe of them when grown up, and, in ſhort enters with a degree of intereſt into a minute detail of their domeſtic concerns.

His conduct to foreigners is affable and condeſcending. To the French officers in his ſervice he pays the moſt marked attention, and treats them with the greateſt politeneſs, familiarity, and good humour. On all his hunting excurſions and other parties of pleaſure, one of theſe officers is always invited to attend. He openly declares his great veneration for the doctrines of Chriſtianity, and tolerates this religion, and indeed all others, in his dominions. He ſerves a moſt ſcrupulous regard to the maxims of filial piety, as laid down in the works of Confucius, and humbles himſelf in the preſence of his mother (who is ſtill living) as a child before its maſter. With the works of the moſt eminent Chineſe authors he is well acquainted; and thro' the tranſlations into the Chineſe character of the Encyclopædia, by the biſhop Adran, he has acquired no inconſiderable knowledge of European arts and ſciences, among which he is moſt attached to ſuch as relate to navigation and ſhip-building. It is ſtated, on what appears to be good authority, that, in order to

obtain a thorough knowledge of the practice, as well as theory of European naval architecture, he purchased a Portuguese vessel, for the sole purpose of taking it in pieces, plank by plank, with his own hands, fitting in a new piece of similar shape and dimensions as the old one he removed, till every beam, timber, knee, and plank, had been replaced by new ones of his own construction, and the ship thus completely renovated.

The energy of his mind is not less vigorous than the activity of his corporeal faculties. He is represented in fact, as the main spring of every movement that takes place in his extensive and flourishing kingdom. Intendant of the ports and arsenals, master shipwright of the dockyard, and chief engineer of all the works, nothing is attempted to be undertaken without his advice and instructions. In the former, not a nail is driven without first consulting him; nor a gun mounted on the battery but by his orders. He not only enters into the most minute detail in drawing up instructions, but actually sees them executed himself.

To enable him the better to attend to the concerns of his government, his mode of life is regulated by a fixed plan. At 6 A.M. he rises from his couch, and goes into the cold bath. At 7, he has his levee of Mandarids: all the letters are read which have been received in the course of the preceding day, on which his orders are minuted by the respective secretaries. He then proceeds to the naval arsenal, examines the works that have been performed in his absence, rows in his barge round the harbour, inspecting his ships of war. He pays particular attention to the ordnance department; and in the foundery which is erected within the arsenal, cannon are cast of all dimensions.

About twelve or one he takes his breakfast in the dockyard, which consists of a little boiled rice and dried fish. At two he retires to his apartment, and sleeps till five, when he again rises; gives audience to the naval and military officers, the heads of tribunals or public departments, and approves, rejects, or amends whatever they may have to propose. These affairs of state generally employ his attention till midnight, after which he retires to his private apartments to make such notes and memorandums as the occurrences of the day may have suggested. He then takes a light supper, passes an hour with his family, and between two and three in the morning retires to bed; taking in this manner, at two intervals, about six hours of rest in the four and twenty.

He neither makes use of Chinese wine, nor any kind of spirituous liquors, and contents himself with a very small portion of animal

food. A little fiſh, rice, vegetables, and fruit, with tea and light paſtry, conſtitute the chief articles of his diet. Like a true Chineſe, deſcended, as he boaſts to be, from the imperial family of Ming, he always eats alone, not permitting either his wife or any part of his family to ſit down to the ſame table with him. On the ſame principle of pride, he would not allow ſome Engliſh gentlemen to pay their reſpects to him at his palace, in the year 1799, becauſe, as he obſerved, the unſettled ſtate of the country did not permit him to make ſuch preparations as were due to himſelf and to ſtrangers of reſpectability. The meaning of ſuch an excuſe coming from a Chineſe, could not be well miſtaken; but on the part of this monarch, there did not appear to be any thing like jealouſy, or a wiſh to deprive the ſtrangers of the means of gratifying their curioſity: on the contrary, they had full liberty to viſit every part of the naval arſenal, and to inſpect the town and its fortifications. He had no objection to entertain them as a General, but refuſed to ſee them in his character of Sovereign.

His ſtatute is repreſented to be ſome what above the middle ſize; his features regular and agreeable; his complexion ruddy, very much ſunburnt by a conſtant expoſure to the weather. He is at this time (1806) juſt on the verge of fifty years of age.

Military and Naval Strength of the Kingdom.

The ſtrength of the forces of the King of Cochinchina was, in the year 1800, as follows:

Army.	*Men.*
24 ſquadrons of Buffalo cavalry, - - -	6,000
26 battalions of elephants (200 beaſts,) - - -	8,000
30 battalions of artillery, - - -	15,000
25 regiments of 1200 each, trained in the European manner, - - - -	60,000
Infantry, with matchlocks, ſabres, and trained in the ancient manner, - - - -	42,000
Guards regularly trained in European tactics, -	12,000
Land forces,	113,000

Marine.	*Men.*
Artificers in the naval arſenal - -	8,000
Sailors regiſtered and borne on the ſhips in the harbour, - - - - -	8,000
Attached to the European built veſſels, -	1,200
Attached to the junks - - - - - -	1,600
Attached to 100 row galleys, - - -	8,000
In the ſea ſervice,	26,800
	189,800

What the qualities of these troops may be, if measured by an European standard, I cannot pretend to say; but those few which fell under our observation, were active and vigourous young men, not much incumbered with dress, nor was that dress uniform either in point of shape or of colour; except indeed the holiday dress of those who were on guard on the day of our public reception, whose pasteboard helmets and tassels of cow-tails dyed scarlet, quilted jackets and petticoats, were completely Chinese. In general, a handkerchief tied about the head, somewhat in the shape of a turban, a loose smock frock with a pair of drawers, constitute the dress of a soldier.

Religion.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the religion of the Cochinchinese, like that of almost all the Oriental nations, is a modification of the widely-extended doctrine of Budha; appearing, however, from the little we had an opportunity of seeing as to the devotional part, more simple, and less disguised with the mysteries and machinery of oracular worship, than that which is practised popularly in China. From a sentiment of gratitude to the benevolent and bountiful spirit, the Cochinchinese, like the Jews of old, manifest their piety by offering to the image of the protecting deity the firstlings of their living flocks and of the fruits of the earth. The first ears of rice, the first ripe nut of the areca, the first cup of sugar, or whatever the nature of the produce may be, is taken to the shrine which contains the sacred image, and is there deposited with becoming reverence, as an humble acknowledgement of the divine goodness. I was much gratified in the opportunity of being present at an offering of this nature. Landing from our boat one serene evening, in a little cove on the northern shore of Turon bay, I observed a person in a long yellowish coloured robe, reaching to the ground, his head bare and closely shaved, marching with a kind of measured step towards a large spreading tree, and followed by a few of the peasantry. On arriving at the foot of the tree they all halted. Just at the head of the main trunk (for it was a species of *Ficus Indica*, or Banyan tree, called *Dea* in Cochinchina, whose branches take root and become stems) I observed a large cage of laticed work, with a pair of folding doors fixed between two boughs, and partly hidden by the foliage. Within was a wooden figure of *Audha* or *Fo*, of the same corpulent shape, and in the usual sitting posture as he is represented in the temples of China. A little boy attending on the priest stood close before him with a burning coal on a brazen dish. One of the peasants

carried a ladder of Bamboo, which he placed against the tree: and another mounting it, deposited, in the cage, before the idol, two basons of rice, a cup of sugar, and one of salt. The priest in the mean time, with arms extended, and eyes turned towards heaven, muttered something in a low tone of voice, when the man who had carried the ladder fell on his knees, and nine times prostrated his body on the ground, according to the custom of the Chinese Several women and children remained at a distance, as if forbidden to approach too near: tho' as priestesses are said to be common in this country, it is not probable there was any restriction on account of their sex.

Besides the spontaneous offerings which individuals conceive it necessary to make on various occasions, it seems that a yearly contribution levied by government, is paid for the support of a certain number of monasteries, in which the priests invoke the Deity for the public welfare. This contribution consists of produce in kind, as rice, fruits, sugar, areca nut, and other articles; in lieu of which, in towns, are collected money, metals, cloathing, and such like. The priests here, as in China, are considered to be the best physicians, but their art lies more in charms and fascinations than in the judicious application of sanative drugs.

DOMESTIC ILL TEMPER.

AN EXTRACT.

Expect not a story deck'd in the garb of fancy, but look at home.

A LITTLE before Sir R——'s arrival, Lady H——, who had been much fatigued with nursing one of her children, that was ill, sat down on a sofa, and fell into a slumber. Soon after being roused by the sound of his carriage, as it approached the house, she suddenly started up—hastily arranged some chairs that were displaced, and, adjusting her dress in the same hurried manner, sat down at a table in visible anxiety.

Alas! thought Constantia, is this the arrival of a husband!

Sir R—— entered —"What is the meaning, lady H——," said he sternly, "that the hall windows are open at this time of night? In this damp weather, all comfort in the house is destroyed by it."

"I know not," replied lady H—, mildly, "how they have been neglected, the servants are generally very attentive"

"It is your business to see that they do their duty."

"I have been much occupied with ——"

"I was not asking," interrupted Sir R— abruptly, "how you had been employed; I only meant to remind you, that if you do not attend to your domestic concerns, you must expect them to be neglected. Did you send for Newman, as I ordered?"

"Yes; but he was not at home."

"When was he expected?"

"Matthew forgot to enquire, but he desired that he might be sent here the moment he came home."

"And you propose to wait patiently till he comes?"

"What else can be d ne?"

"Send for another carpenter?"

"No other can do the work so well."

"I wish, my dear, you could understand how unpleasant it is to hear nonsense."

Silence now ensued, till it was broken by Sir R—'s saying to lady H— "so you don't think proper to tell me how Fanny does?"

"She is better."

"And as that is agreeable information, you choose to keep it till I extorted it from you?"

Lady H— gave no answer but a sigh; a long silence again ensued, and was again broken by Sir R—, who expressed high admiration of his wife's and Constantia's taciturnity.

"When you arrived," said Constantia, "I was inclined to conversation, but imagined you were not disposed for it."

"And my wife, I suppose, imagined that I was in very bad humour, she has no allowance to make for a man's being tired and disgusted with troublesome business: having nothing to trouble herself, she can form no idea of the irretating things men meet abroad,—What easy lives some women lead! they know nothing of the hardships which men, who are engaged in the bustle of the world, have to encounter."

"I should think," answered Constantia, "that domestic vexations may prey upon the mind as severely as any whatever."

AFTER a battle between two celebrated pugilists, an Irishman made his way to the chaise, where the one who had lost the battle had been conveyed, and said to him—"How are you, my gay fellow? *Can you see at all with the eye that's knocked out?*"

LOOKING at a very fine picture, an Irishman said, to express his admiration, that's an incomparable, an immitable picture; it is absolutely *more like than the original.*

EXTRACTS FROM A CURIOUS PAMPHLET,

GIVING A VIEW OF POPERY AS PROFESSED IN 1685.

THIS pamphlet is entitled, "A Papiſt repreſented and miſrepreſented, or Two views of Popery." It appears to be the production of a zealous Papiſt, who wiſhes to remove the prejudices entertained againſt his profeſſion He has, whimſically enough, arranged, on two ſeparate columns, the charges made againſt them on a variety of points, and their defence againſt theſe charges. He appears to have been formerly Proteſtant, and ſtates the one to be deſcriptive of the idea which he had then formed of a Papiſt; while the other, ſays he, "is wholly copied out from the Papiſt that *I am now*; being the ſum of what I was taught when reconciled to the church of Rome, and which, after ſixteen years converſation with men of that communion, I have found to be their doctrine."

It appears intereſting as it ſhews the ground which was then taken by the votaries of that religion. We ſhall, therefore, extract thoſe parts which relate to their conduct as *citizens* and as *members of ſociety*.

Of the Pope.

Charge A Papiſt believes the Pope to be his great God, and to be far above all the angels That Chriſt is no longer head of the church, but that this Holy Father has taken his place; and that whatſoever he orders, decrees, or commands, is to be received by his *flock* with the ſame reſpect, ſubmiſſion, and awe, as if Chriſt had ſpoken it by his own mouth. For that his *Holineſs* (having once received the triple crown on his head,) is now no more to be looked upon as man, but as *Chriſt's vicar*, whoſe office it is to conſtitute and ordain ſuch things as Chriſt forgot when he was on earth, not thoroughly conſidering what would be the exigencies of his flock in future ages And for this intent, he is aſſiſted with a certain *myſterious infallibility* ſuch as hides itſelf when he is on his own *private concerns*, expoſes him to all the deſigns, cheats, malice, and machinations of his enemies, and lets him as eaſily be overſeen, as impudent, and as ſilly, as his neighbours. But when he comes into his chair to hear any public buſineſs, then it begins to appear, and protects him from all *miſtakes and errors*; and he become immediately full of the Holy Ghoſt, though he had the devil and all manner of wickedneſs in him before.

Reply. He believes the Pope to be none of his God, either great or little; that he is not above the angels, but only a man. He believes that Christ, as he is supreme master, governor and lord of all created things, so also of his church, of which he acknowledges him to be the founder and head. But, as notwithstanding this lordship and headship of Christ, over all things every father of a family owns himself to be master of it under Christ; and every prince, king, and emperor, is confessed supreme lord and governor of his dominions, under God; so also he believes that there is a *pastor*, governor, and head of Christ's church under Christ; to wit, the Pope or Bishop of Rome, who is the successor of St Peter. And now, believing the Pope to enjoy this dignity, he looks upon himself, obliged to shew him that respect, submission, and obedience, which is due to his place. Neither does he doubt but God assists those who have this charge with a *particular helping grace*, such as has a special respect to the office and function, more than to the person. And, therefore, though he were as wicked as Caiphas, yet he is ready to tender him all respect due to his function, never scrupling to receive his decrees and definitions, such as are issued forth by his authority: and this, whether he has the assistance of a divine infallibility or no, which, though some allow him without being in a general council, yet he is satisfied, 'tis only their opinion, and not their *faith*, there being no obligation from the church of assenting to any such doctrine.

Of the Deposing Power.

Charge. He believes that the Pope has authority to dispense with his allegiance to his prince; and that he needs no longer be a loyal subject, and maintain the rights, privileges, and authority of the King, than the Pope will give him leave.—And that if this *mighty father* think fit to thunder out an excommunication against him, then he shall be deemed the best subject, and most christian, who shall soonest shed his Prince's blood, and make him a sacrifice to Rome; but he's but ill rewarded for his pains who, after so glorious an achievement has not his name placed in the calendar, and be canonized for a Saint. So that there can be no greater danger for a king than to have *popish* subjects, he holding his life amongst them only at the *Pope's* pleasure.

Reply. 'Tis no part of his faith to believe that the Pope has authority to dispense with his allegiance to his Sovereign, or that he can *depose Princes* upon any account whatsoever; giving leave to his subjects to take up arms against them, and endeavour their

ruin. He knows that *deposing* and *king killing* power has been maintained by some cannonists and divines of his church, and that it is in their opinion lawful and annexed to the papal chair. He knows likewise that some Popes have endeavoured to act according to this power. But that this doctrine appertains to the faith of his church, and is to be believed by all of that communion, is a malicious calumny, a downright falsity. And for the truth of this it seems to him sufficient argument, that for the few authors that are abettors of this doctrine, there are of his communion three times the number that publicly disown all such authority; besides several universities, and whole bodies, that have solemnly condemned it, without being in the least suspected of their religion, or of denying any article of their faith.

Of Infallibility in the Church

Charge. He believes that the pastors and prelates of his church are *infallible*, and that, like so many divine oracles, or petty familiar deities, they are exempt from *error*, and cannot deceive. But this, especially when they are met together in a *general council*, it being a main part of his faith, that then they are secure from all mistakes, and that it is as impossible for them to decline either to the right hand or to the left in any of their definitions and decrees, as it is for God to leave Heaven, and become the author of lies. Thus fondly believing these to be assisted with a neccessary infallibility, like gods, whom their ignorance, ill example, and debauched lives, to a true considerer, scarce speak to be men. As if God Almighty did so blindly throw his benefits and graces amongst his creatures, that none should have a more powerful assistance of God's truth and infallible Spirit, than those in whom there was least of God to be found.

Reply. He believes that the pastors and prelates of his church are *fallible*; that there is none of them but may fall into errors, heresy, and schism, and consequently are subject to mistakes. But that the whole church can fail, or be deceived in any one point of faith, this he believes impossible. Being assured that the church of Christ shall be taught all truth by the special assistance of the Holy Ghost, to the end of the world, he has faith to believe that Christ will make his words good. All general councils he believes to be especially protected from all error, in all definitions and declarations in matters of faith. And though 'tis possible that several of the prelates and pastors in such an assembly, (as also many others in communion with the church of Christ) should at other times, ei-

ther through pride or ignorance, prevaricate, make innovations in faith, teach erroneous doctrines, and endeavour to draw numbers after them; yet he is taught that this does not at all argue a fallibility in the church, nor prejudice her faith. Neither does it at all reflect on the church's authority, or make the truth of her doctrine questionable to him, that many of her eminent members, doctors, prelates, and leading men, have been or are great enormous finners, infamous for their pride, covetousness, or other crimes whatsoever. The promises of God's continual and uninterrupted assistance, being not to be frustrated by the wickedness of such particular men, though in high dignities.

Of Dispensations

Charge. He believes that the pope has authority to dispense with the laws of God; and absolve any one from the obligation of keeping his commandments So that, if he has but his holy father's leave, he may confidently *dissemble lye*, and *forswear* himself in all whatsoever he pleases, and never be in danger of being called to an account at the last day: especially if his *lying* and *forswearing* was for the common good of the church: there being then a sure reward prepared for him in heaven, as a recompence of his good intentions and heroic atchievements. And if at any time he should happen to be catched in the management of any of these public and church concerns, and being obnoxious to penal laws, should have sentence of death passed on him, he has liberty at his last hour, on the scaffold or ladder, to make a public detestation of all such crimes; to make protestations, of his innocence; to call God to witness that he dies unjustly; and that as he is immediately to appear before the supreme judge, he knows no more of any such designs, and is as clear from the guilt of them as the child unborn. And this, though the evidence against him be as clear as noon day, though the jury be never so impartial, and the judge never so conscientious. For that he, having taken the sacrament and oath of secrecy, may then lie, swear, forswear, and protest all that he pleases without scruple, with a good conscience, christian like, holily and canonically.

Reply. Denies in the most positive manner all these allegations. Declares, that neither he, nor any af his communion, were ever "informed or instructed of any such diabolical point." Urges, that many of them, by only lying and forswearing themselves once (in the article of their religion,) might have secured their wealth and dignities, which, however, they had chosen rather to renounce.

Of Indulgences.

Charge. He believes that his holy father the Pope can give him leave to commit what ſins he pleaſes; eſpecially if he can make him a preſent of a round ſum of money, he never need doubt of an indulgence and pardon for himſelf and his heirs for ever, for all ſorts of crimes or wickedneſs he or his poſterity may have convenience of falling into. And having this commiſſion in his pocket under the Pope's broad ſeal, he may be confident that Chriſt will confirm and ſtand to all that his vicar on earth has granted, and not call him to any account for any thing he has done, although he ſhould chance to die without the leaſt remorſe of conſcience, or repentance for his ſins.

Reply. He believes it damnable to hold that the Pope, or any other power in heaven or earth, can give him leave to commit any ſins whatever. Or that for any ſum of money he can obtain an indulgence or pardon for ſins that are to be committed by him, or his heirs hereafter. He firmly believes that no ſins can be forgiven but by a true and hearty repentance: but that ſtill there is a power in the church of granting indulgencies, which concern not at all the remiſſion of ſins, either moral or venal; but only of ſome temporal puniſhments remaining due after the guilt is remitted; ſo that they are nothing elſe but a mitigation of *Canonical penances.* And though he acknowledges many abuſes have been committed in granting and gaining indulgencies, through the default of ſome particular perſons, yet he cannot imagine how theſe can with juſtice be charged on the church, eſpecially ſince ſhe has been to ſo careful in retrenching them.

Of mental Reſervations.

Charge. He is taught to keep no faith with any that are reputed heretics by his church: and, that whatſoever promiſes he has made, though never ſo poſitive and firm, with this ſort of people, he may lawfully break, and cheat, and cozen them without any ſcruple. And though he muſt not do this by downright lying and telling untruths, for that would be a ſin; yet he may make uſe of any indirect ways, ſuch a *equivocations, diſſimulation, and mental reſervations,* and by theſe means drawn them into his ſnares: and this without fear of offending God, who is well pleaſed with theſe kind of pious crafts, and allows of theſe holy cheats.

Reply. He is taught to keep faith with all ſorts of people, of whatever judgment or perſuaſion they may be, whether in communion with his church or no; he is taught to ſtand to his word,

and obſerve his promiſe, given to any whatſoever; and, that lie cannot cheat or cozen, whether by diſſembling, equivocations, or mental reſervations, without defiance of his own conſcience, and the violation of God's laws. Pope Innocent XI. in a decree iſſued forth the ſecond of March 1679, has ſtrictly commanded all the faithful, in virtue of his holy obedience, and under pain of incurring the divine vengeance, that they never ſwear *equivocally*, or with any mental reſervation, upon no account, or pretended convenience whatſoever: and that if any preſume, either publicly or privately, to teach or maintain the doctrine of ſwearing with *equivocations* or *mental reſervation*, that they *de facto* incur excommunication *latae ſententiae*, and cannot be abſolved by any but the Pope himſelf, excepting at the hour of death. And now, if any authors in communion with the church be produced as patrons of inward reſerves, and grand abettors of theſe mental *juggles*, let them hold up their hands and anſwer for themſelves. The church has declared for no ſuch doctrine.

Of the Uncharitableneſs of the Papiſts.

Charge. His Church teaches him to be very uncharitable; it being her conſtant doctrine, that none out of her communion can be ſaved. So that, let a man be never ſo honeſt in his dealings, never ſo juſt to his neighbour, never ſo charitable to the poor, and conſtant in his devotion to his Maker; yet all this ſhall avail him nothing, if he be not a member of his church. 'Tis not enough for him to believe in Jeſus Chriſt, unleſs he believes and aſſents to every article and tenet declared in his *General Councils:* for that obſtinately to deny any one of theſe, does as certainly place him at the left hand of the Judge, as if he perverſely ſtood out againſt the truth of Chriſtianity, and denied Jeſus Chriſt to be God. And by this means, as many as by his church are marked out as *ſchismatics*, or heretics, are to except nothing but damnation, or rather are condemned already.

Reply. His Church teaches him no uncharitableneſs at all, and the doctrine ſhe delivers concerning the deſperate ſtate of *Heretics and Schiſmatics*, is nothing but what ſhe has learned from the mouth of Chriſt and his Apoſtles, Mark xvi. 16. And if among thoſe that believe not, ſhe comprehends not only *Infidels and Heathens*, but alſo all *Heretics and Schiſmatics*, 'ts nothing but what ſhe has received from the Apoſtles. There is the ſame obligation to obey the precepts of Chriſt, and hearken to his words, as to acknowledge the divinity of his perſon. 'Tis not therefore, any unchari-

tableneſs in the Church to declare plainly the miſerable unhappy ſtate of all ſuch, who wilfully oppoſe and ſeparate from the doctrine of Chriſt. But 'tis her zeal ſo to do, and the ſame ſolicitude for the ſalvation of ſouls, which moved the Apoſtles heretofore to preach the like doctrine to their flock. There being no more hopes of ſalvation for one who denies obſtinately any one point of the Catholic faith, tho' he believes all the reſt, than there is for one who keeps *nine* of the commandments with the breach of the *tenth*. An obſtinate oppoſition againſt any one point of faith, and a ſin againſt one commandment, being as certainly damnable as if it were againſt all.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE LANGUAGE OF MEN AND BEASTS.

It is imagined, by ſome philoſophers, that birds and beaſts (though without the power of articulation) underſtand one another by the ſounds they utter; and that dogs and cats have each a particular language to themſelves, like different nations. Thus it may be ſuppoſed that the nightingales of Italy have as fine an ear for their native wood-notes, as any Signor or Signora for an Italian air; that the boars of Weſtphalia gruntle as expreſſively thro' the noſe, as the inhabitants of high Germany; and that the frogs in the dykes of Holland croak as intelligibly as the natives jabber their low Dutch. However this may be, we my conſider thoſe whoſe tongues hardly ſeem to be under the influence of reaſon, and do not keep up the proper converſation of human creatures, as intimating the language of different animals. Thus for inſtance, the affinity between chatterers and monkeys, and praters and parrots, is too obvious not to occur at once: grunters and growlers may be juſtly compared to hogs; ſnarlers are curs; and the *ſpitfire paſſionate* are a ſort of wild cats that will not bear ſtroking, but will pur when they are pleaſed. Complainers are ſcreech owls; and ſtory-tellers, always repeating the ſame dull note, are cuckoos. Poets, that prick up their ears at their own hedious braying, are no better than aſſes: critics, in general, are venemous ſerpents that delight in hiſſing; and ſome of them who have got by heart a few technical terms, without knowing their meaning, are no other than magpies.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF THE LATE EARL OF MARCHMONT.

From Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes.

There is not any thing in the character of this nobleman that could entitle him to any distinction amongst great men. He possessed some qualities of a peculiar kind, which produced consequences he never intended. To him the public are indebted for an interesting species of information, which it was his ardent and anxious wish to prevent: therefore there is no obligation due to his memory, for the benefit which his illeberality produced. The fact and the circumstances are worthy of explanation, because they form an epoch in the history of Great Britain.

During the time of Mr Wilkes's exile (1764,) he corresponded with his friends in England, and to one of these he sent a jeu d'esprit, consisting of the following words:

"In the press, The Parallel; or the Two Johns Dukes of Bedford; John Regent of France, and John, the Ambassador: with Letters and Anecdotes.

Right tall he made himself for shew,
Tho' made full short by God!
And when all other Dukes did bow,
This Duke did only nod. SWIFT.

To which is added a supplement, which continues the story to the present time."

The person to whom this jeu d'esprit was sent, caused it to be printed in the London Evening Post. Next day Lord Marchmont complained of it in the house of Lords, stating that it was a breach of privilege. The printer was ordered to attend the house, and was fined a hundred pounds, besides fees, which amounted to between thirty and forty pounds more.

Lord Marchmont was in the habit of frequently complaining to the house of Lords upon very frivolous matters, which he called breaches of privilege. The printer of the Gazetteer (Say,) was brought upon his knees before the house, for only saying in his paper, that the thanks of the house had been given to Sir Edward Hawke, for his victory over Conflans in the month of Nov. 1759.

He sedulously examined the newspapers every day, with the ardour that a hawk prowls for prey—Whenever he found any Lord's name printed in any paper, he immediately made a motion in the house against the printer for a breach of privilege. The usual fine was one hundred pounds for each offence. This practice went on for some time. In one day he levied 500l. Two hun-

dred pounds from one man, (Baldwin.) The practice at length became alarming; and some members of the House of Commons, particularly Mr. Serjeant Hewitt, afterwards Lord Lifford and Chancellor of Ireland, began to entertain thoughts of making a motion in Parliament upon it. The practice and conduct of Lord Marchmont was becoming equivalent to the Lords levying money. As soon as Lord Mansfield, who had been Lord Marchmont's coadjutor and adviser in this business, was informed of Mr. Hewitt's design, he stopped Lord Marchmont. But the person who had smarted for Wilkes's jeu d'esprit had not forgot the circumstance, and as soon as opportunity occurred, the matter was treated with proper attention.

In the year 1771, some detached and loose accounts of proceedings of Parliament were printed in the newspapers. Colonel George Onslow, in the House of Commons, complained of them as breaches of privilege. The printers were ordered to attend the house, which several of them did; they begged pardon, and promised not to offend again. But the printer of the London Evening-Post, who was complained of with the others, refused to attend, upon which he was ordered to be taken into custody. As this was foreseen, it was previously concerted with Mr. Wilkes, at this time an Alderman of London, that if the messenger of the house of Commons attempted to take the printer by force, the printer was to charge him with an assault, and take him into custody, for which purpose a constable was in waiting.—The thing happened as was foreseen. The messenger came, and insisted upon taking the printer away. The constable appeared, and took the messenger to the mansion house: where Mr. Wilkes, the Lord Mayor, (Crosby) and Mr. Alderman Oliver, were in readiness. The printer made his complaint of the messenger having assaulted him, and the messenger was on the point of being committed, when he was bailed by the deputy serjeant at arms. The House of Commons afterwards sent the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Oliver to the tower, where they received innumerable deputations from different bodies, with thanks for their conduct. Mr. Wilkes they did not choose to meddle with.

From the spirit of the people shewn at this time, parliament saw that the prudent measure was to give up the contest. And from that time, the debates and proceedings of parliament have been constantly and regularly printed in the daily newspapers. This circumstance gives to the history of the age a very important advantage, derived from the peevishness and petulence of Lord Marchmont.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

On a late occasion I was able to communicate to you a specimen of the paternal authority which was anciently exercised by the sovereigns of this realm over their loving subjects:—The following will be still more edifying, by shewing the *mildness* of that jurisdiction, which at a subsequent period was exercised by the Church.

THE DEALINGS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY WITH THE GUIDWIFE OF FERGUSLIE. IN 1643-1647.

Extracted from the records of the Presbytery.

8th June. 1643. THE Guidwife of Ferguslie having been repeatedly summoned for not attending worship in her Parish Church of Paisley, and her husband reporting that she could not for want of health; the Presbytery ordain the minister to go to Ferguslie, and in the presence of the Guidwife read and expound the Scriptures, and sing psalms. He reports his having done so; they appoint him to examine her upon oath, whether it be inability of body or scruples of conscience with prevent her attendance

June 22. Report that he examined the Guidwife on oath, who depones, that she was for the present unable to come to Paisley, but wad come if she was able: the Presbytery stop procedure.

27 *March* 1646. The Guidwife of Ferguslie, after being long dealt with, at last swears and subscribes the Confession of Faith and Covenants, and renounces Popery, before the two ministers of Paisley and the Elders at Blackstone.

June 25. The Guidwife again dilated for not coming to church. She alledges inability of body, ordered to produce a testimonial from a Physician.

July 30. A testimonial produced; the presbytery find it satisfies their act: appoint the ministers of Paisley to deal with her husband to provide ane chamber in Paisley for his wife, that she may reside there for her more easy coming to the kirk.

Sept. 2. Her husband declares that she cannot be removed at all: ordered to bring her to Paisley that the ministers may have opportunity of frequent converse with her, or to bring a testimonial that she cannot be removed.

Sept. 24 He reports that he had not an oppertunity to see the Physician; the Presbytery advice him before next meeting to bring his wife from Blackstone, either by land or water, to Paisley, to hear the word, and have conferences with the ministers.

Dec. 17. She is advertised to come and reside at Paisley between and February next.

1st April 1647. Order hereto to be publickly admonished for not coming to reside at Paisley, as the Presbytery had appointed.

April 22. Two members report that they had gone and visited the Guidwife of Ferguslie, and had seen her infirm; and she still pretending inability, they had gotten her promise to come to the kirk of Paisley within 20 days, to give content and satisfaction in that point, albeit she should be *carried on her bed*.

May 8. Mr. Henry Calvert minister of Paisley reports, that Margaret Hamilton, Guidwife of Ferguslie, had come to the kirk of Paisley—*carried on a bed*.

LETTER FROM KING JAMES VI. TO THE LAIRD OF DUNDAS.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine,

Sir,

For the amusement of your readers, I send you an epistle by our King James VI. to one of his loving subjects, which may assist in conveying some idea of the magnificence and courtly hospitality of that monarch. The festivities at Stirling and Holyroodhouse, on occasion of the royal christenings of his sons, Henry and Charles, have been celebrated by contemporay writers, and were obviously intended to surprise the foreigners who were invited to be present, into admiration of the pacific splendour of his reign. It forms rather a ludicrous contrast, to discover by what means the "things necessary for decoration thairof" were provided, and by what species of medicy "the specialis" among his loving subjects were required, "for the honor of the country," to "propine" his majesty with that "gude cheer" of which they were invited "to take pairt."

I have only to add, that, though I have not seen the original of the following letter, I can have no doubt of its authenticity. The copy from which I have transcribed it, bears to have been taken from "a manuscript of King James the first to the Laird of Dundas; found in the cabinet of Adam Cockburn of Orminston, Lord Justice Clerk." The letter is as follows:

"Right traist freind, we greet you heartily well The baptisme of our dearest son being appointit at Halyrudhouse upon the xxiii day of Decemr. instant, quhairat some princes of France,

ſtrangers with the ſpecialis of our nobility, being invyted to be preſent, neceſſary it is, that great proviſions, guid cheir, and ſic uther things neceſſary for decorations thairof be providit, whilks cannot be had without the help of ſum of our loving ſubjects, quhairof accounting you one of the ſpecialis, we have thought good to requeſt you effectuouſly to propyne us with vennyſons, wyld meit, Briſſel fowlis, caponis, with ſic other proviſions as are maiſt ſeaſonable at that time and errand. To be ſent into Halyrudhouſe upon the xxii day of the ſaid moneth of December inſtant, and herewithall to invyt you to be preſent at that ſolemnitie, to take part of your awin gude cheir, as you tender our honour, and the honour of the country: ſwa we commit you to God. From Lithgow, this 6th of Dec. 1600. *James R.*

EST, EST, EST.

"ON our arrival" (relates Mr WOLFF, in his Sketches on a Tour through the ſouth of Europe) at *Monte Faſcione*, we ſtopped at an inn, rendered remarkable by a circumſtance, which the landlord took care to impreſs upon our minds. A German count, called JOHANNES DE FOURCRIS, travelled through this part of Italy, ſome years ſince, and being in the habit of ſending his ſervant, as an *avant courier*, to aſcertain the quality of the beſt wines in the country, gave him directions, whenever he found them excellent, to chalk *eſt* upon the door of the reſpective inns. The ſervant, who appears to have had ſome knowledge of the juice of the grape, was ſo pleaſed with that of *Monte Faſcione*, that he triply obeyed the inſtructions he had received, and, in large letters, wrote *eſt*, *eſt*, *eſt*, over the entrance of this *oſteria*.

On the arrival of the German count, he was ſo much biaſed by the opinion of his domeſtic, that he quitted not the temping liquor, till he had made ſo extraordinary a ſacrifice at the ſhrine of Bacchus, that he abſolutely expired with the cup in his hand, filled with the intoxicating beverage. During ſeveral ſubſequent years, it was the cuſtom to pour two barrels of this wine over the tomb of the count, in conſequence of the directions of his German heirs. Now, however, the money is diſtributed in a more beneficial manner among the poor of the village. A monument is erected to the memory of this ſon of Bacchus, in the church of *Saint Flavius*, on which this inſcription is engraved—

Est! Est! Est!

Proper nimium eſt Jhonnes de Fourcris dominus meus mortuis eſt.

Particulars of the Fall of Part of the Rosenberg Mountain, in September 1806. By the Reverend Mr. BUCKMINSTER *of Boston, North America, but then residing in Switzerland.*

IF you have a large map of Switzerland, I beg you to look for a spot in the canton of Schweitz, situated between the lakes of Zug and Lowertz on two sides, and the mountains of Rosenberg and Rosi on the others Here, but three weeks ago, was one of the most delightfully fertile valleys of all Switzerland; green and luxuriant, adorned with several little villages full of secure and happy farmers. Now three of these villages are for ever effaced from the earth, and a broad waste of ruins, burying alive 1400 peasants, overspreads the valley of Lowertz

About five o'clock in the evening of the third of September, a large projection of the mountain of Rosenberg on the north east gave way, and precipitated itself into this valley; in less than four minutes it completely overwhelmed the three villages of Goldau, Busingen, and Rathlen, with a part of Lowertz and Oberart. The torrent of earth and stones was far more rapid than that of lava, and its effects as irresistible and as terrible. The mountain in its descent carried trees, rocks, houses, every thing before it. The mass spread in every direction, so as to bury completely a space of charming country more than three miles square! The force of the earth must have been prodigious, since it not only spread over the hollow of the valley, but even ascended far up the opposite side of the Rigi. The quantity of earth is enormous, since it has left a considerab'e hill in what was before the centre of the vale. A portion of the falling mass rolled into the lake of Lowertz, and it is calculated that a fifth part is filled up, on a minute map you will see two little islands marked in this lake, which have been admired for their picturesqueness.—One of them is famous for the residence of two hermits, and the other for the remains of an ancient chateau, once belonging to the house of Hapsberg. So large a body of water was raised and pushed forward by the falling of such a mass into the lake, that the two islands, and whole village of Seven, at the northern extremity, were for a time completely submerged by the passing of the swell. A large house in this village was lifted off its foundations, and carried half a mile beyond its place. The hermits were absent on a visit to the abbe of Emsidein.

The disastrous consequences of this event extend further than the loss of such a number of inhabitants in a canton of little population:—a fertile plain is at once converted into a barren tract of rock and calcareous earth, and the former marks and boundaries of property are obliterated. The main road from Art to Schweitz is completely filled up, so that another must be opened, with great labour, over the Rigi. The former channel of a large stream is chocked up, and its course altered; and as the outlets and passage of large bodies of water must be affected by the filling up of such a portion of the lake, the neighbouring villages are still trembling with apprehension of some remote consequences, against which they know not how to provide. Several hundred men have been employed in opening passages for the stagnant waters, in forming a new road for foot passengers along the Rigi and in exploring the ruins. The different cantons have contributed to the relief of the suffering canton of Schweitz and every head is at work to contrive means to prevent further disasters.

The number of inhabitants buried alive under the ruin of this mountain is scarcely less than 1500. Some even estimate it as high as 2000—Of these, a woman and two children have been found alive, after having been several days under ground—They affirm, that while they were thus entombed they heard the cries of poor creatures who were perishing around them for want of that succour which they were so fortunate as to receive. Indeed, of many well informed people, that a large number might still be recovered; and a writer in the *Publiciste* of Paris goes so far as to blame the inactivity of the neighbouring inhabitants and quotes many well-attested facts to prove that persons have lived a long time buried under snow and earth. This at least is probable in the present case, that many houses, exposed to lighter weight than others, may have been merely a little crushed: while the lower story, which in this part of Switzerland is frequently of stone, may have remained firm, and thus not a few of the inhabitants escaped unhurt. The consternation into which the neighbouring towns of Art and Schweitz were thrown, appears indeed, to have left them incapable of contriving and executing those labours which an enlightened compassion would dictate.

The mountain of Rosenberg, as well as the Rigi and other mountains in its vicinity, are composed of a kind of brittle calcareous earth and pudding stone, or aggregated rocks. Such a prodigious mass as that which fell, would easily crumble by its own weight, and spread over a wide surface. The bed of the moun-

tain from which the desolation came, is a plane inclined fron north to south. Its appearance, as it is now laid bare, would lea one to suppose that the mass, when first moved from its base, sli for some distance before it precipitated itself into the valley. Th height of the Spitsberg (the name of the projection which fell above the lake and valley of Lowertz was little less than 200 feet. The composition of the chain of the Rigi, of which th Rosenberg makes a part, has always been an obstacle in the way of those system-makers who have built their hypothesis upon th structure of the Alps. It has nothing of granite in its whole mass and, though nearly 6000 feet above the sea, is green, and even fertile to its summit. It is composed of nothing but earth and stone, combined in rude masses. It is also remarkable that the strata of which it is composed are distinctly inclined from the north to the south; a character which is common to all rocks of this kind through the whole range of Alps, as well as to the greater part of calcareous, schistous, and pyritous rocks, and also to the whole chain of the Jura.

DEATH OF A PROFLIGATE FEMALE.

A PICTURE FROM LIFE.

"Vitium et homines à Deo avertit, et eos inter se disjunxit. Quamobrem illud, quam celerrime fugere oportet ac virtutem consectaire, quæ et nos Deo conciliat, et inter nos connectit."

I MET a servant maid, whom I interrogated: but she answered me abruptly.—"Indeed I know not whether she is alive or dead; who cares about such a woman as her?" On hearing these words, I advanced towards the stairs, went up, stopped at the first floor, entered the apartments, but saw no one. All the doors were open; I traversed two anti-chambers, and entered the bed-room. There was neither nurse nor priest, nor domestics. RELIGION was there unknown; never did FRIENDSHIP appear there; LOVE had fled away, together with PLEASURE and VOLUPTUOUSNESS. DEATH alone reigned within the spacious apartment. Day had now quite departed, and not even a lamp was left in this deserted chamber; but it received a considerable light from a reverberating lamp, which hung in front of one of the open windows. I advanced with a trembling step: the first object I beheld was a harp unstrung, leaning against a table; all my senses seemed convulsed, as I recalled to mind the seducing

figure I had so often seen holding that harmonious instrument in her arms. Every thing was in confusion; several pieces of furniture, heaped together, occupied a part; near the alcove was an elegant toilette, half thrown down. Fragile altar of beauty! from which the most delicious perfumes every day exhaled! Flowers, still unfaded, were dispersed in various flower-pots; a fancy dress, covered with festoons of roses, thrown upon a sofa; broken masks spread about the floor; every thing showed that death had taken his victim by surprise, and seized her in the arms of FOLLY and PLEASURE. I raised my eyes—I shuddered—I cast a look towards the alcove—I touched it. The sides were wholly covered with looking glass, which a few days before multiplied the images of beauty, but now presented a picture of destruction. The rays of the reverberator, reflected there with brilliancy, afforded a light, which discovered to my eyes, with horror, the inanimate figure of the unfortunate Sophia a thousand time repeated!—"Thou art no more!" exclaimed I; "those speaking eyes are closed for ever; that enchanting, that deceitful mouth will never be more opened, nor that Syren voice be heard.—Alas! what a fatal use hast thou made of such an assemblage of charms—vice has cut short thy career—in thy last moment thou wast abandoned—thy memory is tarnished by contempt.—Unfortunate Sophia—at length one tear of pity shall fall upon thy death bed!"

POLITICAL ANECDOTE.

DURING the administration of Lord Townsend in Ireland, political party ran extremely high. Alderman Fetherstone, of Dublin, being chief magistrate, was won over to the court party; and one day, at his own table, where he had a great many intimate friends, and amongst others the celebrated Ned Mills, was severely *quizzed* on account of the part he had taken in politics, and several broad hints given, that he must "*have been very well paid for his services.*" The alderman defended himself zealously, and solemnly protested that he never expected the smallest favour; nor had he ever received any, *except indeed*, that Lord Townshend had presented him with a parcel of old firelocks to hang up and ornament his hall. "Ah! my dear alderman," replied Mills, "all the world knows, and you yourself have confessed, that you *got something from the* CASTLE *to bear your* CHARGES." A general laugh succeeded from every one, except the alderman, who was too dull to perceive the witticism for nearly half an hour.

ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE CIVIL HISTORY, RELIGION, LAWS, LEARNING, ARTS, COMMERCE, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, DRESSES, &c. OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN—*From the Landing of Julius Cæsar, A. C. 55, to the Invasion of the Saxons, A. D* 449.

(Not commonly, or but partially, noticed by general Historians.)

(Continued from our last Journal.)

———"To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom."

MILTON.

TRADING TOWNS IN BRITAIN.

WHILST the British trade was managed by the Phœnicians and Greeks, the Scilly Islands and the Isle of Wight, were the chief seats of trade; but after the Roman invasion, and settlement in this island, the scene of trade was considerably enlarged, and many towns were built in the most convenient situations on its sea coasts and navigable rivers. Clausentum, or old Southampton, is imagined to have been a place of considerable trade, on account of its convenient situation on a fine bay near the tin counties and the Isle of Wight. *Rutupæ*, or *Richborough*, is also believed to have been a famous sea-port. Thus much, at least, is certain, that it was the port where the Romans commonly landed when they first arrived in this island.

But the richest and greatest of all the trading towns in Britain, even at that period, was LONDON; which, though probably only founded between the first Roman invasion, A. C. 55, and the second under Claudius, A. D 43, yet in less than twenty years after this last event, it is thus described by Tacitus:—

"Suetonius, with wonderful resolution marched through the heart of the country to LONDON—a city famous for its wealth, and the great number of its merchants—though it was not distinguished by the title of a colony."

It seems probable that LONDON was founded by the merchants of Gaul and Britain, some time about the reign of Augustus, on account of the convenience of its situation for commerce: and it is a proud recollection for its inhabitants of this day to know, that

this illustrious city owes its origin, as well as a great part of its prosperity, *then*, as *now*, to the never-failing stream of commerce and industry.

DUTIES.

The Britons paid duties to their Roman conquerors; first by presents to the emperors and leaders, and afterwards by settled customs on their exports and imports; but what the amounts of those duties were, though their computation has been made to the amount of 500,000l. towards the close of the Roman government, is very difficult to ascertain with any degree of precision.

Origin of Money.

The trade of Briton was carried on for some ages by way of barter, and exchange of one commodity for another—a method attended with manifold inconveniences—as it must have often happened that one party had not the particular kind of goods which the other wanted, or that the two things proposed to be exchanged were not of equal value, or that the one or both of them could not be divided, as in the case of living animals, &c. without being destroyed. These, and many other inconveniences attending this primative mode of commerce, must have been sensibly felt by the ancient Britons, as well as by all other nations, in the infancy of their establishment. This however, was happily removed by constituting certain scarce and precious metals, such as gold, silver, and brass, to be common measures, and representatives of all commodities, and the great medium of commerce, and were admirably adapted to answer this purpose, being scarce, of great intrinsic value, durable, portable, and divisible into as many parts as was necessary without loss.

This was the origin of money, which, notwithstanding all the general declamation of poets, moralists, divines, sluggards, and spendthrifts, hath certainly proved one of the most useful of human inventions, not only in promoting a free and universal intercourse amongst mankind, but by creating independence, industry, generosity, and the many other benefits which the *proper application* of this useful metal produces.

We know not the exact time when it was introduced into Britain; but that it was so some time before the invasion of Cæsar, is evident from his own confession: "The Britons," says he, "use either brass money, or rings and plates of iron of a determinate weight by way of money."

As to gold and silver, though there are advocates for its being

found in this country before the invasion, the authority of Cæsar and other historians are against them. However, it appears that the Britons had gold and silver, and that the superior industry of the Romans some time after the invasion discovered them, as Tacitus says, "Britain produceth gold, silver, and other metals, to reward its conquerors."

The progress of coining soon succeeded the invention of the mines; and from the figures of oxen, horses, hogs, and sheep, emblematic of their riches, being stamped upon them, they, in time, proceeded to the heads of their princes, with legends, &c. The first British coins which have been found with inscriptions on them were in the reign of *Cunobeleni*, a prince who flourished between the first and second Roman invasion.

The progress of the Roman conquest, however, occasioned a total change in the coin of Great Britain, and in a little time much increased its quantity: for as soon as *Claudius* and his generals had deprived the British princes of their authority, and reduced their dominions into the form of a province, their coin, and that of their predecessors, was no longer the current coin of the country, but the Roman money, stamped with the faces and titles of their emperors, was substituted in its place.

Shipping.

As long as the trade of Britain was in the hands of the Phœnicians and Greeks, it was, no doubt, carried on entirely on foreign bottoms, as the Britons knew little or nothing of navigation. In their subsequent intercourse with the Gauls, from their great proximity, and some of the Gaulish merchants settling here, they learned the trade of ship building, and began to export their own tin, lead, skins, and other commodities to the continent in their own vessels. Their little voyages, no doubt, like the voyages of the infant navigators in all uncivilized states, were performed with great caution, and no little terror—steering from that part of the island that lay nearest to the continent, that they might never lose sight of the land. By degrees, however, they became bolder and launched out from other parts of the coast; when being driven, by storms, into latitudes which presented nothing but an open sea and the heavens above them, they fixed their eyes on the heavenly bodies as the only objects capable of affording them any direction, till, by degrees, they acquired such a knowledge of the situation and appearance of certain stars, as was sufficient to guide them on their voyage to several parts of the continent which could not be seen from any part of the British coast.

The knowledge of ſhip-building and maritime affairs was conſiderably increaſed by the Romans, and became ſo conſiderable towards the cloſe of the third century, that, under the command of *Carauſius*, an officer of great courage, he not only repelled the incurſions of the French and Saxon pirates, but, finding himſelf in the command of ſuch a powerful fleet, he began to make head againſt his maſters, the emperors *Diocleſian* and *Maximianus*, and obliged them to admit him to a ſhare of the Imperial dignity.

But all thoſe advantages which the Britons obtained ultimately by the Romans, they loſt on their departure from this iſland; for the Roman garriſons being withdrawn, as well as their fleets, to the protection of the capital, the remainder of the Britiſh ſhips became an eaſy prey to the French and Saxon pirates at ſea, and were not ſecure even in their own harbours. This obliged all the moſt wealthy merchants to retire with their ſhips and effects into the interior provinces of the empire, and left this iſland diveſted of its moſt natural and only ſecure defence—a powerful maritime force capable of maintaining the dominion of the ſurrounding ſea, ſupported by a flouriſhing and extenſive commerce.

Hiſtory of Manners, Cuſtoms, Dreſſes, &c. of the People of Britain.

As the climate of a country is ſuppoſed to have a conſiderable effect upon the conſtitution and tempers of its inhabitants, it will be neceſſary to ſay ſomething upon this head, preparatory to other deſcriptions. In reſpect to the climate of Britain, it appears by the beſt authors to be quite a different one to what it is at preſent; it being then remarkably mild and temperate, whereas that of Gaul was cold and tempeſtuous; "colder than a gallic winter," was proverbial amongſt the Romans; and Julius Cæſar, who made two expeditions into Britain, and who added a conſiderable ſhare of natural philoſophy to his various military knowledge, ſays, in expreſs terms, "that the climate of Britain is milder than that of Gaul, and the cold not ſo intenſe."

The face of the country, however, was ſo covered with woods, that the whole iſland was ſaid to be "*horrida sylvis*."* Some of theſe woods were of immenſe extent, and in a manner covered whole counties; the famous foreſt of Anderida being no leſs than one hundred and twenty miles in length, and thirty in breadth.

The country too abounded in bogs and marſhes, which, though in general, not favourable to the air of the ſurrounding places, often haraſſed their enemies in marches as well as battle; who, not

* Leland's Itinerary, Vol. VI.

knowing the passes by which they might avoid them, fell a sacrifice to the Britons.

Language of the Ancient Britons.

The language of our ancestors, when they were first invaded, was a dialect of the Celtic. This appears evident from the nature and reason of things, from the testimony of ancient authors, as well as from the names of rivers, lakes, mountains, &c. in Britain, being significant and descriptive in the Celtic tongue; as well as from the remains of the ancient and venerable language in some parts of Britain, as well as in some countries on the continent.

Persons of the Ancient Britons and their inherent Love of Liberty.

Their persons were remarkable for the largeness of their bodies, and the height of their stature. "The Britons," says Strabo "exceed the Gauls in stature; of which I had occular demonstration, for I saw some young Britons at Rome, who were *half a foot* taller than the tallest man." They were likewise very swift of foot, and excelled in running, swimming, wrestling, climbing, and in all kinds of bodily exercises, in which either strength or activity was required; and living in a simple frugal manner we need not be surprised that many of them lived to a great age. "Some of the people of Britain," says Plutarch, "live to one hundred and twenty years."

The hair of the Britons (particularly the *Caledonians*) was for the most part of a reddish cast; and that of the *Silures*, or people of South Wales, most commonly curled. All the Celtic nations had blue eyes, which seem to have been esteemed a great beauty by the ancient Britons, particularly amongst the women, who likewise excelled in the fairness, whiteness, and softness of their persons; insomuch that their bards frequently compared their bosoms to the down of the swan.

Nature seemed to be no less liberal to the minds of the Britons. The Gauls are represented by all the ancient authors who speak of them as an acute and ingenious people, very capable of acquiring any art or science to which they applied "But the Britons (says Julius Agricola, a great writer as well as a great general, and who knew both nations well) "have a much happier taste for the acquisition of the sciences." He particularly celebrates the noble youths of Britain, who applied themselves to the study of the Roman language and elocution, and more than once publicly declared "that they by far excelled the youths of Gaul in genius:"

They had, however, the vices and paſſions of all uncivilized nations, ſuch as pride, ferocity, anger, curioſity, credulity, inconſtancy, &c. &c. But theſe were again balanced by courage, hoſpitality, ſincerity, frugality, and, above all, *a rooted attachment to liberty.* It was to this well known paſſion of theirs that their leaders conſtantly addreſſed themſelves in all their harangues, to excite them to fight bravely againſt the Romans; and it was this powerful paſſion, which animated them to make ſo long and ſo obſtinate a reſiſtance to thoſe conquerors of the world.

So great an abhorrence had the Caledonians to the ſubjection of the Romans, that they put their wives and children to death with their own hands, when they deſpared of being able to preſerve them from ſlavery by any other means.* And the character which Tacitus gives of the ancient Britons, even after they had ſubmitted to the Roman government, and had not been enervated with Roman luxuries, is not only highly creditable to our anceſtors, but bears a proud certificate of national honour to their poſterity of the preſent day.

"The Britons," ſays Tacitus, "are a people who pay their taxes and obey the laws with pleaſure, provided no arbitrary illegal demands are made upon them; but theſe they cannot bear without the greateſt impatience; for they are reduced to the ſtate of *ſubjects*, not of *ſlaves*."

As a further proof of their love of liberty, even in their declining ſtate, we inſert the following ſpeech of *Galgacus*, one of the Britiſh chiefs, to his countrymen, before the laſt battle he had with Agricola, and which, in a great meaſure, decided the fate of the Britiſh empire.

"*Friends and Countrymen,*

"Whenever I contemplate the cauſes of the war, and the neceſſities to which we are reduced, great is my confidence, that this day, and this union of yours, will prove the revival of univerſal liberty to Britain. For beſides that bondage is what we have never borne, we are ſo beſet, that beyond us there is no further land; nor, in truth, is there any ſecurity left us from the ſea, whilſt the Roman fleet is hovering upon our coaſts; thus, the ſame expedient which proves honourable to brave men, is to cowards, too, become the ſafeſt of all other; even preſent recourſe to battle and to arms.

In vain will you ſeek for a remedy or refuge from any obſequiouſneſs or humble behaviour of yours; they are plunderers of

* Tacitus Vita Agris c. 38.

the earth, who, in their univerſal devaſtations, finding countries to fail them, inveſtigate and rob even the ſeas; if the enemy be wealthy, he inflames their avarice; if poor, their ambition. They are general ſpoilers, ſuch as neither the eaſtern world nor the weſtern can ſatiate; they only of all men thirſt after acquiſitions, both poor and rich with equal avidity and paſſion. To ſpoil, to butcher, and commit every kind of violence, they ſtyle by a lying name, *Government*; and when they have ſpread a general deſolation, they call it *Peace*.

"Deareſt to every man are his children and kindred by the contrivance and deſignation of nature; theſe are ſnatched from us for recruits, and doomed to bondage in other parts of the earth. Our wives and ſiſters, however they may eſcape rapes and violence as from open enemies, are ſtill debauched under the appearance and privilege of friendſhip and hoſpitality. Our fortunes and poſſeſſions they exhauſt for tribute, our grain for their proviſions; even our bodies and limbs are extenuated and waſted, whilſt we are doomed to the drugery of making cuts through woods and drains under continual blows and outrages. Such as are born to be ſlaves, are but once ſold, and thenceforward nouriſhed by their lords; whilſt Britain is daily paying for its ſervitude—is daily feeding it.

"We have no fields to cultivate, no mines to dig, nor ports to make, works for which they might be tempted to ſpare us alive; beſide that, ever diſtaſteful to rulers is magnanimity and a daring ſpirit in their ſubjects. Seeing, therefore, you are bereft of all hopes of mercy, rouſe now, at laſt, all your courage, both you to whom life is deareſt, and you to whom glory is your reward. The Brigantes, even under the leading of a woman, burned their colony, ſtormed their entrenchments, and, had not ſuch ſucceſs degenerated into ſloth, might have quite caſt off the yoke of ſlavery. But let us, who ſtill preſerve our forces entire, who are ſtill unſubdued, and want not to acquire liberty, but only to ſecure it, manifeſt at once, upon the firſt encounter, what kind of men they are that Caledonia hath reſerved for her own vindication and defence.

"Do you, indeed, believe the Romans to be equally brave and vigorous in war, as they are vicious and diſſolute during peace? From our quarrels and diviſions it is that they have derived their renown, and thus convert the faults of their enemies to the glory of their own army—an army compounded of many nations ſo different, that it is ſucceſs alone which holds them together—a mix-

ture of Germans, Gauls, and, with ſhame I mention it, many Britons, who, from baſeneſs and infidility, preſent their blood to eſtabliſh a dominion altogether foreign and unnatural to their birth rights. What reſtraints are theſe? no more than awe and terror—frail bonds of endearment! And when theſe are removed, ſuch as ceaſe to fear, will immediately begin to manifeſt their hate.

"Amongſt us is found whatever can ſtimulate men to victory; the Romans have no wives to hearten them, and urge them on: they have no fathers and mothers to upbraid them for flying. Many of them have no country at all, or at leaſt their country is elſewhere. Many of them are likewiſe ignorant of the region around them, and thence ſtruck with dread; whilſt to their eyes whatever they behold is all wild and ſtrange, even the air and the ſky, the woods and the ſeas; ſo that the gods have in ſome ſort delivered them encloſed and bound into our hands.

"Be not diſmayed with things of mere ſhow, and with a glare of gold and ſilver; theſe are what can neither wound nor ſave. In the very hoſt of the enemy we ſhall find bands of our own; the Britons will eſpouſe their own genuine cauſe; the Gauls will recollect their former liberty; and what the Uſipians have lately done, the other Germans will do, and abandon the Romans: therefore, nothing remains to be feared. Their forts are ungarriſoned, their colonies repleniſhed with the aged and infirm; and between the people and their magiſtates (whilſt the former are averſe to obedience, and the latter rule with injuſtice) the municipal cities are weakened and full of diſſenſions.

"*Here* you ſee a general—*here*, an army: *there* you may behold *tributes* and the *mines*, with all the other train of calamities and curſes ever purſuing men enſlaved. Whether all theſe are to be for ever impoſed, or whether we forthwith avenge ourſelves for the attempt, this very field, this very day muſt determine; as, therefore, you advance to battle, look back upon your anceſtors with pride, look forward to your poſterity with glory."

This ſpeech (which may ſerve as a reproach to many recent ſubjugated ſtates,) added to the animating harangues of Boadicea, Caractacus, and other Britiſh chiefs, give us every reaſon to conclude that a *love of liberty* was one of the moſt predominant paſſions of our anceſtors.*

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* The ancient Britons in a body told *Auguſtine* himſelf,
"*Se non poſſe abſque ſuorum conſenſu et licentia, priſcis abdicare moribus.*"

The matrimonial Connexions of the Ancient Britons.

The *chastity* of the ancient Britons (according to the idea we have of that virtue at present) perhaps, has never been defended by any historian, however partial he otherwise may be to the honour of his country, except the late Dr. Henry, who upon a base supposition that a promicious manner of living may not produce a promicious intercourse of the sexes, and the case of *Cartismandua*, Queen of the Brigantines, being driven out of her kingdom for her infidility to her husband, concludes, that the laws of matrimony appear to have been held *sacred*, and the violators of them as odious amongst the ancient Britons as amongst the Germans and other nations.

But Dr. Henry, in giving this solitary instance of the ancient British people resenting the infidelity of Cartismandua, should have likewise given us the many concurrent reasons which determined her subjects to make her this *particular* object of their detestation: beside this, the character of the royal family required a particular law in respect to themselves, to ascertain the right heirs to the throne.

Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantines, was married to Venutius, a prince of great honour and intigrity; but who, forgetting what she owed to her own station, as well as her country, she first betrayed Caractacus to the Romans, to adorn the triumphs of the Emperor Claudius, and then deserted her own husband by marrying Vellocatus (a trumpeter of the household,) and conferred on him (by the assistance of the Romans) the kingdom of the Brigantines.

So odious and degrading an action as this, no doubt, roused her subjects to an insurrection, who, led by her injured husband, routed her in many battles, and, in the end, compelled her to fly the kingdom.

But surely the above single instance, and that in the royal line, can be no proof ngainst the general custom; as we have the authorities of Cæsar, Dio, and other respectable ancient writers, "that the Britons enjoyed a community of wives amongst certain numbers and by common consent of all."

Sir William Temple, who has written a very elegant introduction to the History of England, describes this ancient usage of our ancestors in the following words:—

"One custom there was amongst the Britons which seems peculiar to themselves, and not found in the stories of any other nations, either civil or barbarous; which was, a society of wives

among certain numbers of men, and by common consent. Every man married a single woman, who was always after, and alone, esteemed his wife; but it was usual for five or six, ten or twelve, or more, either *brothers* or *friends*, as they could agree, to have all their wives in common; love encounters happening amongst them, as they were invited by desire or favoured by opportunity. Every woman's children were attributed to him who had married her; but *all* had a share in the care and defence of the whole society, since no man knew which were his own.

"Though this custom," continues Sir William Temple, "be alledged as a testimony how savage and barbarous a people the Britons were, I know not why it should appear more extravagant than the community of women in some other countries; the deflowering of virgins by the priest the first night of their marriage;* the unlimited number of wives and concubines, not to mention the marriage of sisters, amongst the ancient Egyptians and Athenians; with the borrowing and lending of wives amongst the Romans—of which the great Cato was a remarkable instance.

"It likewise may be alleged, as some excuse for these our ancestors, that by such a custom they avoided the common mischiefs of jealousy, the injuries of adultery, the confinement of single marriages, the luxury and expense of many wives or concubines, and the partiality of parents in the education of their own children—all of which are considerations that have fallen under the care of many famous law givers."

This practice continued to the third century; as Dio tells us, that about the beginning of this period, when Severus invaded Caledonia, they had all their wives in common, and brought up all their children likewise, not knowing to what father any of them belonged; and to confirm this account, he relates a conversation between the Empress Julia and the wife of Argentocoxius, a British prince; in which the empress, having upbraided the British ladies with the barbarity of this promiscuous intercourse, the other (who knew the intrigues of the Roman court perfectly well) made her the following reply—which, if it does not justify the custom, at least fully proves the *existence* of it.

"It is to you this loose conduct applies, and not to us: we

* In the latter times of villanage amongst us, the lord of the manor had the privilege of lying with the bride on the first night of her marriage; and this privilege was often claimed, and submitted to, without any disgrace attaching to either of the parties.

Britons fulfil the work of nature much better than you Romans, as we cohabit only with the *best selected men*, and *openly*: whilst you commit your private adulteries with the *basest* and *most unworthy*."

Whether she thought this answer might extenuate the British practice by *retaliation*, or whether she was not sensible of the disgrace from custom (which last is most likely,) certain it is, that other nations, at this period, had as preposterous customs.

Children.

As the women amongst the ancient Britons were generally of robust and healthy constitutions, and led simple and rural lives, they are said to have brought forth their children with little pain or danger, and often without any assistance, or interruption to their business.

It was likewise the custom of the Britons, as of all the Celtic nations, constantly to plunge their infants into small lakes or rivers, even in the winter season, with a view to try the firmness of their constitution, and to harden their bodies. The Britons might, therefore, on this account, have adopted the speech of Numonus, the Rutelian (as described in Virgil), who was of the Celtic race:

> "Strong from the cradle, of a sturdy brood,
> We bear our new-born infants to the flood;
> There bath'd amid the stream our boys we hold,
> With winter harden'd, and inur'd to cold."

Dryden's Translation.

Every mother likewise, much to her honour, suckled and nursed her own children; and this practice was uniformly practised, amongst the highest as well as the lowest ranks in society, here as well as in Germany: and no woman of either country had the most distant idea how it was *possible* for any other woman to perform that natural and parental office.

Ranks in Society.

In the first and simplest stages of society, there are few or no orders of men; the chieftain and his followers generally include the whole *regime*. This was mostly the case in Britain, as the Druids and chieftains occupied the first and only ranks. The common people were all nearly upon a level, and, if we believe Cæsar, so submissive to the will, and dependent on the bounty and power of the nobles, that their condition was not many degrees better than slavery.

Dreſs of the ancient Britons.

We have already ſtated, from the beſt authorities, that the ancient inhabitants of this iſland went naked, or almoſt naked, covered partially with the ſkins of beaſts, hung looſely from the ſhoulders, or twiſted round the waiſt: but the greateſt part of their bodies were bare, and expoſed to the injuries of the weather. All that was thus expoſed was painted *blue*; and this laſt cuſtom was univerſal amongſt them, either with a view to ſtrike terror into their enemies, or to defend the pores of the ſkin from the inclemency of the weather.

Dreſs of the ancient Britiſh Women, &c.

Whilſt both ſexes had no other garments but the ſkins of wild beaſts, the diſtinction could not be very great; but when they began to add to their dreſs, the diſtinction became more conſpicuous: and though we have no very particular dreſſes of the Britiſh women deſcribed, yet what Tacitus ſays of the difference between the dreſſes of the ſexes amongſt the ancient Germans may, with very few exceptions, be applied to the Britons at this period

"The difference of the dreſſes of the ſexes is not very great, and conſiſts chiefly of this—that the women make more uſe of linen than the men, and that the ſleeves of their tunics do not reach to their waiſts, but leave their arms bare, and alſo ſome part of their boſoms." This tunic, which was worn by the Britiſh Women, was plaited in the under part, and deſcended much lower than that of the men, probably below the knee: and this account is confirmed by the following deſcription, given by Dio of the dreſs of our famous Britiſh heroine, Boadicea. She wore a tunic of various colours, long and plaited, over which ſhe had a large and thick mantle, compoſed of the ſkins of animals. This was her common dreſs, which ſhe wore at all times; but on this occaſion, ſays the ſame hiſtorian, "ſhe held a ſpread in her hand."

The women, too, had the ſole management of the domeſtic affairs, the men being conſtantly employed either in war or hunting: and even when they were not ſo engaged, they were too proud for labour; for what Tacitus ſays of the ancient Germans might, with equal truth, have been ſaid of their contemporaries in Britain: "Thoſe who are braveſt and moſt warlike amongſt them never do any work, or mind any buſineſs; but when they are not engaged in war or hunting, ſpend their whole time in feaſting and jollity, committing the management of their houſes, lands,

and all other affairs of business, to their women, old men, and children"

It is observable, both amongst the men and women, that the same dresses which they wore by day served them for a covering in their beds by night. They likewise laid the skins of animals under them in their beds, long after, they had left off wearing them as mantles or girdles.

The Roman conquest, however, made a considerable and rapid change in the dress and clothing of our ancestors, as in every thing else; as we learn, from the best authority, that not a few of them, particularly the young nobility of both sexes, adopted the dresses, as well as the language, of their conquerors, in order the better to ingratiate themselves into their favour. "After this," says Tacitus, "the sons of British chieftains began to affect our dress; and the use of the Roman gown became in frequent practice amongst them."

Diet of the ancient Britons.

That there was a time when some men were so savage as to make human flesh their food, is a fact so well attested as to admit of no dispute; nay, there are still some nations, both in Africa and America to whom this species of food is familiar, and who hunt men, as we do wild beasts, for the purpose of feeding upon them. This savage custom has been attributed to the ancient Britons, both by *Strabo* and *Diodorus Siculus*, who state it to be the usage of the natives of Ireland: but both these authors only speak from *report*: and Strabo particularly says, "he had not sufficient evidence of their truth."

St. Jerome (who wrote in the fourth century), however, is positive on this subject, which he thus describes: "To says nothing of other nations, when I was a young man, I saw in Gaul the *Attacotti*, British nation who fed on human flesh; for though they find in the woods herds of dogs, cattle, and flocks of sheep, they prefer cutting off the *buttocks of the herdsmen* and the *breasts of the women*, esteeming those parts of the body the greatest dainties"*

That there was a British nation at this period at Gaul, called the *Attacotti*, is very well attested; and that these were more fierce and savage than any of the Roman troops with whom they acted, is equally so: but such reports being spread about them may be only exaggerations to frighten their enemies; and on these reports St. Jerome, being but a little boy (*adolescentulus*) when he

* Hyeronim, Adv. Juven. l. ii.

was in Gaul, might have believed; but it is hardly credible that the Britons, however ſavage they may be *aborigine*, could be ſo in the middle of the fourth century.

This we are certain of, that the inhabitants of Britain, at the landing of Julius Cæſar, had herds of cattle and flocks of ſheep, whoſe fleſh and milk produced them a variety of wholeſome diſhes; and that the Britons, as well as the Gauls and other Celtic nations, prepared the fleſh of animals for eating in three different ways—by boiling, broiling, and roaſting They had likewiſe a method of ſalting their proviſions, by the following proceſs:—They raiſed a pile of trees, chiefly oaks and hazels, ſet them on fire, and reduced them to charcoal; upon which, whilſt it was ſtill red hot, they poured a certain quantity of ſalt water, which converted the whole maſs into a kind of ſalt of a blackiſh colour, which they ſtored up, as a kind of preſervative of their proviſions againſt putrefaction.*

We are likewiſe informed by Cæſar, that the upland inhabitants of Britain tended their flocks and herds, which they in part lived upon, though they knew little of agricultural buſineſs; but towards the ſea they tilled the ground, and lived more after the manner of the neighbouring Gauls. They had alſo veniſion, game, and poultry of all kinds, and in a great abundance; though they were reſtained by ſome ſuperſtitious injunctions, impoſſible now to account for on any political or religions principles, from the eating of *hares*, *hens*, or *geeſe*; and Dion ſays likewiſe from fiſh, which Pliny thinks may be occaſioned, like the Perſians, from their ſuppoſed ſkill in magic.

(To be continued.)

LUCKY HITS.

THIS gambling phraſe is ſometimes applied, though very improperly, to thoſe happy and pertinent ſallies of inſtantaneous wit which ſet the table in a roar, and often reduce a noiſy diſputant to the impoſſibility of a reply. In a company where FONTENELLE was preſent, a man of talents made ſeveral excellent repartees. When he was gone, the company talked of theſe ſallies, calling them *lucky hits.*—"You are right," ſaid FONTENELLE; "but theſe *lucky hits* never happen but to *men of genius.*"

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* Tacitus' Annals.

THE DUCHESS OF WEIMAR.

THE recent annihilation of the German empire is, above all things, to be attributed to the wretched absurdities of its constitution; to the establishment of the power of Prussia as a balance against Austria, by which dissention and division were organized; and to the weakness and insignificance of the remaining princes, whose collective force was great, but whose powers could not be brought to act in harmony, or on an emergency be called into exertion. The greater part of those princes were philantropic administrators of their little territories, but few of them possessed that dignity and those energies of character which their exalted rank demanded, and their high titles imported. Hence we cannot wonder that, when the mighty foe advanced, and the concentrated power of France pressed upon them, they soon shrunk from the conflict, and yielded to the victor almost without opposition. But there were splendid exceptions to this general debility, and an heroism of character was sometimes found in the minor princes, which, had it subsisted in the breasts of the still powerful sovereigns might have preserved from violation the august memorial and shade of Roman dominion; nor would the Teuton then have lain prostrate before the Gaul.

Among the few who retained the elevation of the ancient German character, even at the moment of its lowest degradation, was the reigning Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, LOUISA, the daughter of the LANDGRAVE of HESSE DARMSTADT. Her consort, as it is well known, was one of the Generals of the KING of PRUSSIA, in the ever memorable campaign of 1806 When the allied armies collected themselves in the little territories of the DUKE, where it was resolved to wait the arrival of the French; when it was determined to hazard the battle, which was to decide the fate of all Germany, in the vicinity of Weimar, the DUCHESS resolved to abide in her residence. The aged and venerable DUCHESS DOWAGER, the mother of the DUKE, and sister of the Commander in Chief, the DUKE of BRUNSWICK, and the hereditary PRINCE of WEIMAR, with his Imperial Consort, the sister of the EMPEROR ALEXANDER, retreated precipitately to Brunswick, but the Duchess, even after the fatal issue of the battle of Jena was foreseen, retired within the walls of her palace, and waited the event with calmness and resignation. She had assembled round

her the Ladies of her Court, and generously offered an asylum to the English, whose situation was then so perilous. Her amiable friend MISS GORE, with her aged parent, since deceased, and Mr. OSBORNE, a gentleman who formerly filled a diplomatic character in the several of the Continental Courts, were among the select party whom the Duchess collected together in a wing of the Castle, while the state apartments were opened for the reception of the unwelcome and terrific guest. During the awful 14th of October, the Duchess and her friends were immured in their recess, and had no nourishment but a few cakes of chocolate found by accident. When the fortune of the day began to be decided (and that took place early in the morning,) the Prussians retreating through the town, were pursued by the French, and slaughtered in the streets. Some of the inhabitants were murdered and a general plunder began. In the evening the conqueror approached and entered the palace of the Duke, now became his own, by the *right* (!) of conquest. It was then that the Duchess left her apartment, and seizing the moment of his entering the hall, placed herself on the top of the staircase, to greet him with the formality of a courtly reception. Napoleon started when he beheld her: "*Qui étes vous ?*" (Who are you)? he exclaimed with his characteristic abruptness. "*Je suis la Duchesse Weimar,*" (I am the Duchess of Weimar). "*Je vous plains,*" he retorted fiercely, "*j' ecraserai votro mari,*" (I pity you, I shall crush your husband.) He then added, "I shall dine in my apartment," and rushed by her.

The night was spent, on the part of the soldiery, in all the horrid excesses of rapine. The inhabitants were exposed, without defence, to all the licentious excesses of a military, intoxicated with victory.* The Duchess and her friends remained in a state hardly less deplorable; for though not exposed to personal danger, their feelings were sharpened by a finer sensibility. Though exhausted by suffering, the Duchess had resolved not to abandon the unhappy inhabitants, without an effort in their fa-

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* One instance only the writer of this article is induced to single out, from the accident of his being personally acquainted with the unhappy subject of it. The apartments of an old Gentleman (he was upwards of 70) were broken into and every thing in them rifled and destroyed. The soldiers had found below some fowls, and instsisted that he should instantly pluck them. He very placidly complied, and began his task, they deriding him in the performance of it. Upon his rising however, to fetch his spectacles, he was knocked down, and beaten so cruelly that he died.

vour. Accordingly, ſhe ſent her Chamberlain early in the morning to inquire concerning the health of his Majeſty the Emperor, and to ſolicit an audience. The morning dreams of Napoleon had poſſibly ſmoothed his mind to gentleneſs, or he recollected that he was Monarch as well as General, and could not refuſe what the Emperor owed to the Ducheſs: he accordingly returned a gracious anſwer, and invited himſelf to breakfaſt with her in her apartment.

On his entrance, he began inſtantly with an interrogative (his favourite figure). "How could your huſband, Madam, be ſo mad as to make war againſt me?" "Your majeſty would have depiſed him if he had not," was the dignified anſwer he received. "How ſo?" he haſtily replied. The Ducheſs ſlowly and deliberately rejoined, "My huſband has been in the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia upwards of thirty years, and ſurely it was not at the moment that the King had ſo mighty an enemy as your Majeſty to contend againſt, that the Duke could abandon him." A reply ſo admirable, which aſſerted ſo powerfully the honor of the ſpeaker and yet conciliated the vanity of the adverſary, was irreſiſtible Bonaparte became at once more mild, and without noticing the anſwer already received, continued his interrogatories "But how came the Duke to attach himſelf to the King of Pruſſia?" "Your Majeſty will, on inquiry, find, that the Dukes of Saxony, the younger branches of the family, have always followed the example of the Electoral Houſe; and your Majeſty knows what motives of prudence and policy have led the Court of Dreſden to attach itſelf to Pruſſia rather than Auſtria."

This was followed by further inquiries and further anſwers, ſo impreſſive, that in a few minutes Napoleon exclaimed with warmth, "*Madame, vous étes le femme la plus reſpectable que j'ai jamais connu: vous avez ſauvez votre mari.*" "Madam, you are the moſt eſtimable woman I ever knew—you have ſaved your huſband!" Yet he could not confer favour unaccompanied with inſult; for reiterating his aſſurances of eſteem he added, *Je le pardonne, mais c'eſt a cauſe de vous ſeulement; car pour lui, c'eſt un mauvais Sujet.*" The Ducheſs to this made no reply: but ſeizing the happy moment, interceded ſucceſsfully for her ſuffering people. Napoleon gave orders that the plundering ſhould ceaſe: and afterwards ordered that Mr. Oſborne ſhould be releaſed, who had in the mean while been arreſted.

There are not wanting thoſe who have affected to conſider this incident as honorable to the conqueror. But the praiſe of

generosity cannot well be given where the motives of policy are apparent. The Court of Weimar is connected more closely than any other with Russia, by the marriage of the Emperor Alexander's sister with the hereditary prince. Bonaparte has never overlooked the necessity of ultimately conciliating the favor of Russia. It is the only power on the Continent of Europe which he had a motive to conciliate. Subsequent events have shewn, that his efforts have not been ineffectual; and it is not the least of his victories, that we see the Emperor of the North in the train of his instruments and accessories.

After the departure of Bonaparte from Weimar to Berlin and Poland, he continued to express the same opinion of the Duchess he first uttered. When the Duke waited upon him at Dresden, he was warm in her praises; he added, however, "But your soldiers are the worst I ever saw: two-thirds of them deserted before the contingent joined my army." The Duke might have replied, "Sire, when my soldiers were fighting against you, not one of them deserted."

When the Treaty, which secured the nominal independence of Weimar, and declared its territory to be a part of the Rhenish League, was brought from Bonaparte to the Duke by a French General, and presented to him, he refused to take it into his own hands, saying, with more than gallantry, "Give it to my wife, the Emperor intended it for her."

CURIOUS PARTICULARS *relative to the* SOUTH SEA SCHEME, *in* 1720.

IN an era when *trading companies of all descriptions* are so *strenuously* and *affectionately* advertised for the *good of the public*, the following particulars of the great South Sea scheme may not be an unnecessary information; particularly as there are a great number of people who, though they may not have *sense* enough to take advice, may have *feeling* enough to *take warning*:—

"The inundation of imaginary wealth was such, at this period, that luxuries of every kind poured in upon the nation, like a mountain flood, in eating, drinking, gaming, apparel, &c. &c.

"The clerks in the South Sea House made their appearance every day in laced clothes; and when asked the reason of all that

finery, they used to reply, 'If they did not put gold upon their clothes, they could not make away with half of their earnings.'

"On busy days, it was the greatest favour to get a transfer done; and frequently, in giving in the sum to be bought or sold, a twenty pound Bank note was given at the same time, lest the difference of a day might make 100 per cent.

"'Change-alley was more like a fair crowded with people than a mart of exchange, as were all the avenues leading to it. There was a little hump backed man, who, seeing this *mania*, made his fortune by lending his back, as a desk to make transfers on, to those who could not afford time to run to the coffee-houses.

"All questions of public news were absorbed in asking the price of South Sea stock—it was the first question asked when any two people met together at either end of the town; nor was it confined to the metropolis, but flew all over England."

The following particulars of the ill and good success of some proprietors of this stock, as well as other particulars, were told me by a Mr Cotton, who was a banker's clerk at that time, and lived to the year 1777:—

A married man of the age of sixty, after portioning off his sons and daughters, secured, as he thought, for himself and wife, 1,000l. per annum South Sea Stock; and with this provident idea went to Bath, bought a house there, and proposed settling for life, in a contented way. Upon the first great fall of stock he began to be alarmed—it was at 1,000l. when he left London, and it fell to 900l. He accordingly left Bath with an intent to sell out; but before he arrived in London (then four day's journey) it fell to 250l. It was too low, he thought to sell them—and he lost all.

Two maiden sisters, being original proprietors, when the stock got up to 970l. were advised to sell out. The elder sister agreed; the other was for continuing; at last the former prevailed, and they sold out their stock, which amounted to above 90,000l. They then consulted their broker how to invest the money: he advised them to buy navy bills, which were at 25l. per cent. discount. They accordingly bought in, and in two years after received the whole of their money from government. Thus they had not only the luck to sell out within 30l per cent. of the highest price of South Sea stock, but gain an additional increase of 25l. per cent. on their capital.

The Duke of Chandons' stock was worth, at one time, 300,000l. He went to the old Duke of Newcastle to consult what to do. He advised him to sell.—No, he wanted half a mil-

lion.—"Why, then," said the duke, "sell 100,000l. and take your chance for the rest."—No—he kept all—and lost all.

Sir Gregory Page was a minor at that time; his stock was worth 200,000l. He had two guardians: the one was for selling, the other for keeping: the former was positive, and insisted on an umpire: the umpire was accordingly called in, who gave his opinion for selling. It was accordingly sold; and Sir Gregory, on coming of age, with the legal interest of so large a fortune, afterwards built that fine house on Blackheath, and purchased a park of three hundred acres round it, which house he lived in, in great magnificence, for fifty years, and then left it, with an estate of 10,000l. a-year, to his nephew, the late Sir Gregory Page Turner.

Gay, the poet, had 1,000l. stock given him by the elder Craggs: this, with some other stock he purchased before, amounted, at one time, to 20,000l. He consulted with his friends what to do. Dr. Arbuthnot advised him to sell out. No, that would be throwing away his good luck.—"Well, then," said the doctor, "sell out as much as will produce 100l. a year, and that will give you a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton for life."—He neglected this advice, and lost all; which had such an effect upon his spirits, that, notwithstanding his subsequent success with the Beggar's Opera, it produced a bilious disorder, which, in the end, killed him.

An old quaker when the stock was at its height, employed one Lopez, a broker, to sell out; which he accordingly did: but when the money came to be paid, the stock fell, and the purchaser was off.—"Sell them again, friend Lopez," said the quaker.—He did so; and the stock falling a second time, the purchaser walked off.—"Sell them again, friend Lopez, for any thing—but be sure of thy man."—The third time he succeeded; and the fall between the two days interval was about 50l. per cent: so that out of 100,000l. stock he secured half. Lopez, who lived many years after this transaction, was well known by the name of "Sell them again friend Lopez."

In short, such was the rage for all species of gaming and adventuring which this South Sea scheme produced, that it nourished a swarm of sharpers and schemers, who were daily working upon the passions of the people for their destruction.

Three hundred millions of pounds were raised by these bubbles; and so eager were the general ranks of people to subcribe, that the permits in embryo sold for treble the intended price.

DISCOURSERS*.

Servatâ ſemper lege et ratione loquendi. JUV.

Your talk to decency and reaſon ſuit,
Nor prate like fools, nor gabble like a brute.

THERE is a great variety of diſcourſers. We will notice, firſt, thoſe buffoons in ſociety, the ATTITUDINARIANS and FACE-MAKERS. Theſe accompany every word with a peculiar grimace or geſture: they aſſent with a ſhrug, and contradict with a twiſt of the neck: are angry with a wry mouth, and pleaſed in a caper or minuet ſtep. They may be conſidered as ſpeaking harlequins; and their rules of eloquence are taken from the poſture-maſter. Theſe ſhould be condemned to converſe only in dumb ſhow with their own perſon in the lookingglaſs, as well as the ſmirkers and ſmilers, who ſo prettily ſet off their faces, together with their words, by a *je ne ſcais quoi*, between a grin and a dimple. With theſe we may likewiſe rank the affected tribe of mimics, who are conſtantly taking off the peculiar tone of voice or geſture of their acquaintance; though they are ſuch wretched imitators, that, like bad painters, they are frequently forced to write the name under the picture, to diſcover any likeneſs.

Next to theſe, whoſe elocution is abſorbed in action, and who converſe chiefly with their arms and legs, we may conſider the PROFESSED SPEAKERS. And, firſt, the *emphatical*, who ſqueeze, and preſs, and ram down every ſyllable with exceſſive vehemence and energy. Theſe orators are remarkable for their diſtinct elocution and force of expreſſion; they dwell on the important particles *of* and *the*, and the ſignificant conjunctive *and*, which they ſeem to hawk up with much difficulty out of their own throats, and to cram them with no leſs pain into the ears of their auditors.

The WHISPERERS, or low ſpeakers, ſeem to fancy all their acquaintance deaf, and come up ſo cloſe to you, that they may be ſaid to meaſure noſes with you, and frequently overcome you with the exhalations of a powerful breath. I would have theſe

* The ingenious author of the following fragment has not mentioned thoſe *diſcourſers* we meet every where, who eternally talk about themſelves: their converſation is a looking-glaſs that always preſents you with their impertinent figure: they will hold you a diſcourſe about the leaſt accidents that ever befel them. There is nothing but what they have done, ſeen, ſaid, or thought; they are the univerſal model, an inexhauſtible ſubject of compariſons. How wretchedly inſipid is praiſe when it bounds back to the place it comes from! None but fools will eternally give you their own characters, and bring every thing home to themſelves.

oracular gentry obliged to talk at a diſtance through a ſpeaking trumpet, or apply their lips to the walls of a whiſpering gallery.

The WITS, who will not condeſcend to utter any thing but a bon mot, and the WHISTLERS or TUNE HUMMERS, who never articulate at all, may be joined very agreeably together in concert; and to theſe tinkling cymbals I would alſo add the ſounding braſs; the BAWLER, who enquires after your health with the bellowing of a town-crier.

The TATTLERS, whoſe pliable pipes are admirably adapted to the "ſoft part of the converſation," and ſweetly "prattling out of faſhion," make very pretty muſic from a beautiful face and a female tongue; but from a rough manly voice and coarſe features, mere nonſenſe is as raſh and diſſonant as a jig from a hurdy gurdy. — But I will not tire my reader's patience by pointing out all the peſts of converſation, nor dwell particularly on the HALF-SWEARERS, who ſplit, and mince, and fritter their oaths into *gad's but*, *ad's fiſh*, and *demme*.——On the GOTHIC HUMBUGGERS, and on thoſe who "nick-name God's creatures," and call a man a cabbage, a crab, a queer cub, an odd fiſh, and an unaccountable *muſkin*, ſhould never come into company without an interpreter.—On the SENSIBLES, who pronounce dogmatically on the moſt trivial points, and ſpeak in ſentences—on the WONDERERS, who are always wondering what o'clock it is, or wondering whether it will rain or no, or wondering when the moon changes—on the PHASEOLOGISTS, who explain a thing by *all that*, or enter into particulars with *this*, *that*, and *t'other*.—And, laſtly, on the SILENT MEN, who ſeem afraid of opening their mouths, leſt they ſhould catch cold, and litterally obſerve the precept of the goſpel, by letting their converſation be only *yea, yea*, and *nay, nay**.

The rational intercourſe kept up by converſation, is one of our principal diſtinctions from brutes. We ſhould, therefore, endeavour to turn this peculiar talent to our advantage, conſider the organs of ſpeech as the inſtruments of underſtanding, and do our utmoſt to unlearn any trival or ridiculous habits which tend to leſſen the value of ſuch an ineſtimable prerogative.

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* There are ſome more ſingular than theſe *ſilent people*, and who have a very extraordinary talent. Theſe are ſuch as can talk without ſaying any thing, and furniſh a converſation for two hours together, and all the while it is quite impoſſible to come at their meaning, and conſequently to ſteal from them, or retain a word of, what they have ſaid. Theſe ſort of men are adored by the women; but yet not quite ſo much as ſome others who have been endowed by nature with the agreeable talent of ſmiling *a propos*, that is every moment, and of receiving, with approbation and pleaſure, every thing that proceeds from the mouth of the fair.

BULLS*, BLUNDERS, BEVUES, &c.

"*An incongruity of ideas* constitutes a bull." ANON.

The following bulls, blunders, *and* bevues, *or* French bulls, *are mostly selected from an* Essay on Irish Bulls, *in which the authors have skilfully and wittily endeavoured to abate the force of that ridicule which has been pointed out against the Irish, and to do justice to their talents and virtues. In their defence of the Irish nation, against the charge of a singular propensity to blunder, they have adduced many instances to prove that* bulls *are common to all people, and to all nations; and maintained, that the difference which exists in that respect between the English and the Irish is not due to a peculiar habit of misconception, and to incongruous associations of ideas among the Irish people, but to the figurative nature of their own language, and their ignorance of ours. We here present, for the amusement of our readers,* English, Irish, *and* French bulls.

ENGLISH BULLS.

... On a British finger-post, is to be read the following inscription, which contains a singular anachronism of ideas.—

"Had you come by these roads *before they were made*,
"You'd lift up your eyes, and bless Marshal Wade!"

"True—*no meaning* puzzles more than *wit*."

.. Lord Mansfield, examining a man who was a witness in the Court of King's Bench, asked him what he knew of the defendant.—"O, my lord, I knew him—*I was up to him*."—"Up to him!" says his lordship—"What do you mean by being up to him?"—"Mean, my lord! why *I was down upon him*."—"Up to him—and down upon him!" says his lordship, turning to Counseller Dunning—"What does the fellow mean?"—"Why, I mean, my lord, as deep as he thought himself, *I stagged him*."—"I cannot conceive, friend,"—says his lordship, "what you mean by this sort of language—I do not understand it."—"Not

* We think it our duty to warn the sagacious reader, that the bulls which follow have nothing in common with the *Papal Bull*. He might have been put upon a wrong scent, by that treacherous analogy of sound. A *Papal Bull*, every informed person knows, is the name of a Pope's letter, edict, or diploma. The Roman nobility used to hang round their neck certain hollow golden balls, called *bullæ*, in which were inclosed amulets against envy. These afterwards were hung to the diplomas of emperors and popes: such is the origin of the word *Papal Bull*.—*Bulla*. the seal, is farther derived from bulla, a *drop* or *bubble*; or according to others, from the Greek, Council, &c. &c. The Pope's bullæ are usually of lead, appended by a *silken* string, when the bull is a bull of grace, and by a *hempen*, when it is a bull of justice. We implore the indulgence of our readers, for having perhaps, surfeited them with this etymological discussion.

understand it!" rejoined the fellow, with surprise—" *Lord, what a flat you must be.*"

.. After the battle fought at Maidenhead, between the two famous pugilists, *Bourke* and *Belcher*, the newspapers remarked, that Bourke, who lost the battle,—"was put into a post-chaise, and left *standing* half an hour, while another fight took place."

.. Some years ago, the mayor of a capital English city published a proclamation and advertisement, previous to the races, "that no gentleman will be allowed to ride on the course, *but the horses* that are to run."

.. A baronet, formerly well known in parliament, proposed that certain regulations should take place—" *on every Monday (Tuesday excepted**)."

.. Dr Grey, in his erudite and entertaining notes on Hudibras, records the deposition of a a lawyer, who, in an action of battery, told the judge, that the defendant beat his client with a certain *wooden instrument* called an *iron pestle*.

.. A wise annotator on the Pentateuch, named PETER HARRISON, has observed of Moses's two *tables of stone*, that they were made of *shittim wood*.

.. Some years ago appeared in the English papers an advertisement, which much resembles our notions of an Irish bull, in these words, which are the title to the advertisement—" Every *man* his own washer-woman!"

.. We witnessed last summer an advertisement in the following terms, stuck upon the wall of an English coffee-house—" This *coffee-house* removed *up stairs*† !"

.. In Suffolk there is a post placed in the middle of a stream, with these words legibly painted on it:—*When the water is above the top of the post, it is dangerous to cross.*

.. An English shopkeeper said to a lady, in recommendation of his goods,—" *Madam, it will wear for ever, and make you a petticoat afterwards.*"

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* "I have it in contemplation," says Swift, "to write an Essay on English Bulls and Blunders,"—Then it is not absurd to suppose, that John Bull, or his represenratives, may also be subject to blunder.

† A Roman emperor used to draw his stairs up after him every night into the bed-chamber; but drawing a whole house up into itself is certainly novel.

..An English student, being asked what progress he had made in the study of medicine, modestly replied,—"I hope I shall soon be fully qualified to be a *physician*, for I think I am now able to cure *a child*.

IRISH BULLS*

..A poor mason said,—"this house will *stand* as long as *the world does*, and *longer*.

....An Irish orator was silenced with an *inextinguishable laughter*, merely for saying, "I am sorry to *hear* my honourable friend stand *mute*."

....An Hibernian at Buxton declared, that *no English hen ever laid a fresh egg*.

..."I hate cats almost as much as old women," exclaimed an Hibernian in a coffee house; "and if I had been the English minister, I would have laid the *dog-tax* upon *cats*."

....At the time of the illuminations in honour of the peace, a loyal Irishman, sympathising with the general joy, walked rapidly from street to street, admiring the various elegant devices. A crowd was standing before the windows of a house that was illuminated with extraordinary splendour. He enquired whose it was, and was informed that it belonged to a contractor, who had made an immense fortune by the war. "Then I'm sure these illuminations of his for the peace are none of the most sincere," said the Irishman. The mob were of his opinion; and Phelim, who was worked up to the proper pitch for blundering, added, by way of pleasing his audience still more. "If this contractor had *illuminated* in character, it should have been with *dark lanthorns*" "Should it, by Jasus? that would be an Irish illumina-

* If the ingenious authors of the Essay on *Irish Bulls* have not been able to fix their etymology, our readers will not expect it from us: We will therefore copy, for their instruction, the few *queries* or *conjectures* these writers have brought forwards leaving to our reader's perspicuity to fix his judgment according to his taste,—"Might not the Irish bull be derived from the Miller's thumb, or bull-head, an odd fish, of no very pleasing shape, with a head too large for his body, and a very wide mouth, usually gaping; whence the term bull-head, a stupid fellow or block-head."—"*Query* 2d.—Might not the expression, an Irish Bull, be originally derived from the trivial saying, 'your *father's cows* are all *bulls*?' as we say,—'all his geese are swans,' or, as the Italian proverb,

"*Il suo soldo val tredece danari!*

"His shilling is worth thirteen pence."

We submit these two conjectures to the judgment of the candid critic.

tion," cried ſome one. "Arrah, honey! you're an Iriſhman, whoever you are, and have ſpoke your mind in character."

.... Not long ago we heard the following ſpeech of an Iriſhman to a juſtice of peace:—"Pleaſe your worſhip, he ſent me to the devil, and I came ſtraight to your honour."

.... In a late proclamation of an Iriſh mayor, we are informed, that certain buſineſs is to be tranſacted in that city every *Monday* (*Eaſter Sunday only excepted.*)

A Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

Whereas the greateſt economy is neceſſary in the conſumption of *all ſpecies of grain*, and, eſpecially, *in the conſumption of potatoes, &c.*

"Given at the Council-chamber in Dublin."

.... Over the ſtocks, in a town of Ireland, there appears this inſcription: *A Reward for Vagabonds**.

.... An uninformed Iriſhman, hearing the Sphinx alluded to in company, whiſpered to a friend, "*The Sphinx!* who is that now?"—"A monſter, man."—"Oh, a *Munſter-man*: I thought he was from Connaught," replied our Iriſhman, determined not to ſeem totally unacquainted with the family.

.... The Cork almanac-maker has informed us, and the world, that the principal republics in *Europe* are Venice, Holland, and *America*.

.... During the late rebellion in Ireland, at the military execution of ſome wretched rebel, the cord broke, and the criminal, who had been only half hanged, fell to the ground, the major, who was ſuperintending the execution, exclaimed, "You raſcal, if you do that again I'll kill you, as ſure as you breathe."

.... "Who is your father?" aſked a perſon who met a young Iriſhman, ſeemingly in deep affliction.—"I have no father—I am an orphan†; I have only a mother."—"Have you any brothers and ſiſters?"—"No, I wiſh I had; for perhaps they would love me, and not laugh at me," ſaid the youth with tears in his eyes; but I have no brother but myſelf."

.... An old Iriſh beggar-man, pretending to be dumb, was

* This ſeems a ſtrange connection of ideas: but it is upon the ſame principle that we are told that the *wicked* ſhall have their *reward*, even in this world.

† Andromache ſays to Hector, "You will make your ſon an orphan, and your wife a widow." *Iliad, 6th Book.*

thrown off his guard by the queſtion. "How many years have you been dumb?" and anſwered, "Five years laſt St. John's Eve, pleaſe your honour."

.... We have heard an Hibernian ſay, that he had bought a pound of *chocolate, to make tea of.*

.... An Iriſhman ordered a painter to draw his picture, and to repreſent him ſtanding behind a tree.

.... Sir Richard Steele being aſked how it happened that his countrymen made ſo many bulls, replied, "It is the effect of the climate, Sir: if an Engliſhman were born in Ireland, he would make as many."

.... A poor Iriſhman was unmercifully laughed at, at Buxton, for informing the company, that the beſt way of *boiling* potatoes was in *cold water.*

.... An Iriſh evidence, who wanted to prove an *alibi*, ſaid to his judge, "My lord, I could not be like a *bird* in *two places* at *once.*"

FRENCH BULLS, OR BEVUES.

.... "I remember well," ſays the father of philoſophy, the great Lord Verulam, "that when I went to the echo at port Charenton, there was an old Pariſian that took it to be the work of ſpirits, and of good ſpirits; 'for,' ſaid he, 'call Satan, and the echo will not deliver back the devil's name, but will ſay, "*Va t'en**."'"

...., A French academician gave it as his opinion, that nothing ſhould be read in the public ſittings of the academy "par delà ce qui eſt impoſé par les ſtatuts: il motivait ſon avis, en diſant.—En fait *d'inutilités*, il ne faut-que le *nécéssaire.*"

The following blunder comes, with other riches, from the Eaſt; and is to be found in a book of M. Galland entitled, The Remarkable Sayings of the Eaſtern Nations, tranſlated from their Works in the Arabic, Perſian, and Turkiſh Language. M. DC. XCIV. Hague.

.... "A learned man was writing to a friend; a troubleſome fellow was beſide him, who was looking over his ſhoulder at what he was writing. The learned man, who perceived this, continued writing in theſe words: "If an impertinent chap, who ſtands be-

* This French bull is matched by the celebrated Paddy Blake's bull. When Paddy heard an Engliſh gentleman ſpeaking of the fine echo at the lake of Killarney, which repeats the ſound forty times, he very promptly obſerved,—"Faith that's nothing at all to the echo in my futher's garden, in the county of Galway; if you ſay to it, *How do you do, Paddy Blake?* it will anſwer, *Pretty well, I thank you, Sir.*"

hind me, were not looking at what I write, I would write many other things to you, which ſhould be only known to you and to me." The troubleſome fellow, who was reading on, now thought it incumbent upon him to ſpeak, and ſaid, 'I ſwear to you that I have not read or looked at what you are now ſaying*.'

.... The following naïveté entailed a heavy tax upon the inhabitants of Beaune, in France. Beaune is famous for Burgundy, and Henry the Fourth, paſſing through his kingdom, ſtopped there, and was well entertained by his loyal ſubjects. His majeſty praiſed the Burgundy which they ſet before him—"It was excellent! it was admirable!"—"O Sire!" cried they, "do you think this excellent? we have much finer Burgundy than this."—"Have you ſo? than you can afford to pay for it," replied the king; and he laid a double tax thenceforward upon the Burgundy of Beaune.

.... A gentleman was complimenting Mad. Denis on the manner in which ſhe had juſt acted Zara. "To act that part," ſaid ſhe, "a perſon ſhould be young and handſome."—"Ah, Madam!" replied the complimenter, "you are a complete proof of the contrary†."

.... The government of Munich publiſhed a catalogue of forbidden books, and afterwards, under heavy penalties, forbade the reading of the catalogue.

.... A French gentleman who dined in London in company with the celebrated author of the *Rambler*, wiſhing to ſhow him a mark of peculiar reſpect, drank Dr. Johnſon's health in theſe words:—"Your health, Mr *Vagabond*‡."

.... A Frenchman, puzzled by the title of one of Cibber's plays, "*Love's laſt Shift*," has tranſlated it, *La Derniere Chemiſe de l' Amour*.

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* The illuſtrious *Joe Miller* has a blunder ſimilar to this French one, as an example of original Iriſh genius:—"An Engliſh gentleman was writing a letter in a coffee-houſe, and perceiving that an Iriſhman, ſtationed behind him, was taking that liberty which Parmenio uſed with his friend Alexander; inſtead of putting his ſeal upon the lips of the *curious Impertinent*, the Engliſh gentleman thought proper to reprove the Hibernian, if not with delicacy, at leaſt with poetical juſtice: he concluded writing his letter with theſe words: 'I would ſay more, but a d——d tall Iriſhman is reading over my ſhoulder every word I write.'—"*You lie, you ſcoundrel*, ſaid the ſelf-convicted Hibernian."

† Pour jouer le role de Zaire, ill faudroit etre belle et jeune."—"Ah madame," reprit le complimenteur, naïvement, "vous étes bien la preuve due contraire."

‡ Thoſe who know nothing of French, are informed that *vagabond*, in that language, anſwers to *rambler* in ours.

.... Cardinal Richelieu, the Mæcenas, or the would be Mæcenas of France, once mistook the name of a noted grammarian, *Maurus Terenteanus*, for a play of Terence.

Liberty and Equality!

Garrison of Ostend, 30th Floureal, 6 (*May* 29.)

Muscar, Commandant of Ostend, to the Commandant in Chief of his British Majesty.

The council of war was sitting when I received the honour of your letters We have unanimously resolved not to *surrender* the place, *until* we shall have been *buried* in its ruins, &c.

THEATRICAL PENANCE.

One of the most servile and active co-adjutors of the sanguinary Collot d'Herbois, during the dreadful period of his proconsulship at Lyons, was an actor of the name of *Fusil*, who became afterwards, by appointment, a performer at the "Theatre de la Republique," at Paris. During the reign of carnage and terror, the Parisians were compelled to endure this ruffian's appearance with silent indignation: but no sooner was the storm passed over their heads, than they seized a signal opportunity to testify their just abhorrence of so execrable a wretch.

One evening, after the performance of the first piece, a paper was thrown on the stage, which the audience were given to understand consisted of a copy of verses entitled "*Le Reveil du Peuple*" —(the Rousing of the People.) With tumultuous vociferations, the spectators demanded that Fusil should come forward, and make known the contents of the paper. Appalled and unnerved by the sudden outcry, Fusil hesitated to obey the summons, nor could he be induced to make his expiatory *debut*, till the uproar increased to so alarming a pitch as to threaten the most fatal consequences. When his trembling hands had unfolded the scroll, on a sudden the universal silence, which had ensued upon his appearance, was broken by loud cries of "Take a taper in your hand, that is the manner after which public penance is performed!" Fusil was forced to comply. He then began to read aloud the famous "*Reveil du Peuple*," which was so universally sung after the downfall of Robespierre. Upon reciting the Stanza,

"*Quelle est cette lenteur barbare?*
Hâte toi, peuple souverain!
De rendre aux antres du Ténare,
Ces buveurs du sang humain!"

the Theatre was rent with shouts of "Encore! Encore! repeat thy sentence, monster!" and Fusil's quivering lips again pronounced the fatal lines, He then continued,

"*Souffrez vous qu'une horde atroce;*
Et d'assassins, & de brigands,
Souille de leur souffle féroce
Le terretoire des vivans?"

The audience now imagined that he had undergone ample humiliation, and insisted upon the appearance of two other Jacobin performers, but they were not to be found. Their deservedly esteemed Talma then came forward. "Not *you*, not *you*!" shouted the spectators:—"*you* are no Jacobin; *you* are *no* ruffian: *you* are a *true patriot*!"—But he, hearing a cry raised which seemed to question his real attachment to the principles he professed, pathetically exclaimed, "Citizens! Citizens!—*all my* friends died on the *scaffold*!"—From every part of the Theatre, this mournful allusion to recent events was received with groans and sighs; not a person present but seemed to feel that he had also lost a father or a brother, a consort or a friend!

THE CHISEL AND THE PEN SELDOM SUIT THE SAME HAND.

A COMBINATION of excellence in various departments of art and genius is so rare that we cannot refuse assent to the general truth of POPE's maxim—

"One science only will one genius fit;
"So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

FALCONET, a Swiss sculptor of eminence, and whose model of the equestrian statute of PETER the Great contributed not a little to his fame, vainly imagined that he could handle the pen with still greater effect than the chisel, and raise a literary monument to his own memory, more durable than brass or marble. Under this strange infatuation, he spent many a day in writing and compiling six dull volumes, which he published at Lausanne in 1781. A part of the collection was entitled "Letters to Posterity;" but the vanity of the author suffered the keenest mortification from the remark of a certain wit, who said to him, "Mr. FALCONET, your letters will never reach the persons to whom they are addressed."

SPECIMEN OF BOMBAST.

WRITTEN IN A LATE VERY SULTRY DAY.

'Tis too, too much! the skies in fusion boil!
The molten sun o'erflows with caustic death!
From every fissure of the deep-cleft soil
A furnace steam ascends, and stops my breath.

Where are ye, all ye winds? in what dark cave,
Deep in the bowels of the rock-ribb'd earth,
Oppress'd and fetter'd do ye wildly rave,
And strive, importunate, for instant birth?

Better it were, that, bursting from your rock,
In one mad troop, all nature ye'd deform:
I then, in some snug nook, might stand the shock,
And calmly wait the issue of the storm.

But such a day as this, so fiercely hot!
No nerves of steel can bide the flaming ray:
Life's every function is at once forgot,
And poor faint human nature melts away.

Oh! for a feather from the zephyr's wing,
That playful flutter'd in the vernal breeze;
Oh! for a plunge in some deep central spring,
That rolls its waters to th' Antipodes!

Talk not of Afric's ever-burning plain,
Her woodless desert, or her streamless sand:
No equinoctial negro could sustain
The sultry horrors of this Eastern land.

O happy Laplander! thine arctic snow,
Thy polar ice, how dearly wouldst thou prize;
Didst thou, bless'd blue-lipp'd savage! only know
Th' insufferable pangs of *roasting skies.*

HOMMAGE rendu à la Générosité Britannique, par un François, dans un repas d'Emigrés royalistes.

CHANSON.

QU'IL m'est doux loin de ma patrie
De voir encor de vrais François,
A l'abri de la tyrannie,
Boire et se réjouir en paix!
C'est un don be la bienfaisance;
D'un grand roi ce sont les faveurs.
Offrons à la reconnaissance
Un tribut digne de nos cœurs.

II.

Chantons tous, vive l'Angleterre!
Vive un monarque généreux,
De l'indigent le tendre pere,
Et l'appui des rois malheureux!
Amis, moquons nous de l'orage,
Au sem de la sécurité.
Goutons sur cet henreux rivage
Les douceurs de la liberté.

III.

Grand Dieu! lorsque par ta puissance
Albion sortit du n'eant,
Ce fut pour servir ta vengeance
Sur les plaines de l'océan.
O! peur l'intérêt de la gloire,
Permets que ses remparts flottans
Soient couronnés par la victoire
De lauriers tóujours renaissans.

CHS. TANCRE.

9th January, 1808.

ON MRS. ROACH'S BEING DELIVERED OF TWIN SONS.

FOR three successive nights poor Jonah lay
In belly of a *whale*, pent up at sea.—
A wonder rare!—but sure it can't approach
To two fine boys—pent nine monts in a *Roach*.

THE SAGACIOUS CALCULATOR.

[From the Morning Herald.]

A Gentleman, (he liv'd, no matter where,)
With wit and eloquence beyond compare,
But of a form not likely to delight,
In short, to tell the truth, a perfect fright,
Resolv'd to marry—oh! could one so plain
E'er hope a girl's affection to obtain?
I've often heard there is a certain guide
To overcome a dainty woman's pride,
And, let her suitor be deform'd and old,
The charm ne'er fails, the potent charm of gold.
Our spark, a tender passion to create,
Possess'd a splendid house and large estate,
Advantages, though, ne'er by sages priz'd,
In my opinion not to be despis'd.
Upon a lovely maid he fix'd his mind;
He leer'd, and courted, and he found her kind.
Though strong her power, and paltry his defence,
She had one small defect—the want of sense.
However, that no blame he might attract,
He thought he'd ask his friends how he should act.
Their prudent votes against the match were carried,
For which he thank'd them—and next day was married:
Concluding, for his comfort, that his race
Would have their father's mind, and mother's face:
But ha! the wisest man is sometimes blind—
They had their father's face, and mother's mind.

THE QUESTION:—AN EPIGRAM.

BY OLD NICK.

"What's *honesty*?" th' Attorney cried,
"What good will it return you?"—
"What's that to you?" the Priest replied;
"I'm sure it don't concern you!"

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1808.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

BEHOLD yon lucid orb, that seems
Devious thro' æther's paths to stray;
And, while with baleful light it gleams,
Appears to trace no certain way;
No influence mild, with genial force,
Waits on its desultory course:
But myriads view its streaming hair
Shed death and horror thro' the air,
While even Science's piercing sight,
Clear from the mists of visionary fears,
Anxious beholds th' erratic stranger's flight,
Lest, mingling with the planetary spheres,
It shake the order of the mighty frame,
Destroy with ponderous shock, or melt with sulphurous flame.

Such is, alas! the dread that waits
On savage Inroad's wild career,
While trembling round, the peaceful states
Survey its meteor course with fear;
And as the immortal mandate guides,
And points the comet where to stray,
So thro' the battle's crimson tides
It points Ambition's fatal way;
Submissive, both th' Eternal's will perform,
As act his high behest the earthquake and the storm.

But as, with ray benign and bland,
The radiant Ruler of the Year
Sheds plenty on the smiling land,
Where'er his vivifying beams appear,
Now wakes the roseate bloom of Spring,
Fann'd by young *Zephyres* tepid wing;
Or clothes the wide expanded plain
With summer's fruits and autumn's grain;

Or gathering from the watery ſhores
Sources of vegetable ſtores,
Renews ſcorch'd earth's exhauſted powers
With balmy dews and gentle ſhowers:
So from the patriot monarch's care,
Whoſe breaſt no dreams of conqueſt move,
Founding his glory on his people's love,
And proud to boaſt unbounded empire there,
The copious rills of Peace' domeſtic ſtream,
Warm glows fair Virtues's flame, and bright Religion's beam.

O BRITAIN! may thy happy coaſt,
Tho' loud oppreſſion rage around,
To the applauding nations boaſt
One ſhore with peace, with mercy crown'd:
Still may thy hoſpitable ſeat
To ſuffering Greatneſs yield a ſafe retreat;
For when the ſacred fiat of the ſkies
Firſt cauſ'd thy ſea-encircled realm to riſe,
* It bade it an eternal column ſtand,
Sacred to want and woe from every clime and land.

LINES BY MR. CAMPBELL,

AUTHOR OF "THE PLEASURES OF HOPE," ON VISITING A SCENE IN ARGYLESHIRE.

AT the ſilence of twilight's contemplative hour,
I have mus'd in a mournful mood
On the wind-ſhaken weeds that emboſom the bower
Where the home of my forefathers ſtood;
All ruin'd and wild is their roofleſs abode,
And lonely the dark raven's ſheltering tree,
And travell'd by few is the graſs-cover'd road,
Where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod,
To his hills that encircle the ſea.

* Pind Olymp. v. iii. Strophe 2.

Yet wand'ring, I found, on my ruinous walk,
By the dial-ſtone aged and green,
One roſe of the wilderneſs left on its ſtalk,
To mark where a garden had been:
Like a brotherleſs hermit, the laſt of its race,
All wild in the ſilence of nature, it drew
From each wandering ſun-beam a lonely embrace,
For the nightweed and thorn overſhadow'd the place
Where the flower of my forefathers grew.

Sweet bud of the wilderneſs! emblem of all
That ſurvives in this deſolate heart!
The fabric of bliſs to its centre may fall;
But patience ſhall never depart:
Though the wilds of enchantment all vernal and bright,
In the days of deluſion by fancy combin'd
With the vaniſhing phantoms of love and delight,
Abandon my ſoul like a dream of the night,
And leave but a deſert behind.

Be huſh'd, my dark ſpirit! for wiſdom condemns
When the faint and the feeble deplore—
Be ſtrong as the rock of the ocean that ſtems
A thouſand wild waves on the ſhore.
Through the perils of chance, and the ſcowl of diſdain,
May thy front be unalter'd, thy courage elate;
Ah! even the name I have worſhipp'd in vain
Shall awake not the ſigh of remembrance again,
To bear is to conquer our fate.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.

In a country far north, a great owner of coal,
For the purpoſe of ſaving his daughter's dear ſoul,
The nature of H—ll and its torments detail'd,
Where *Old Nick* with flames the unrighteous aſſail'd;
When, archly, the child to her father thus ſaid:
" Papa, it methinks would increaſe much your trade,
Since his fire is ſo large to deſtroy naughty ſouls,
If with you this *Old Nick* would but deal for *his Coals*."

LITTLE JACK HORNER:

AN EPIGRAM.—BY THE LATE MR. BISHOP.

Quod petis, hic eſt.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

"WHEN little Jack Horner, ſo cloſe in a corner,
Sat eating of Chriſtmas pie,
He put in his thumb, and he pull'd out a plum,
And ſaid—What a good boy am I!"

When the venal and baſe, to eke out job or place,
The national buſineſs delay,
Con-tracting, pro-tracting, ſub-tracting, ex-acting,
And are paid—for mere taking of pay;

What are they but Jack Horners, who, ſnug in their corners,
Cut freely the public pie?
Till each with his thumb has ſqueez'ed out a round plum,
Then he cries—"What a great Man am I!"

Yet though at this rate, ye Horners of State,
Ev'ry finger's a hook for a fee;
Were it not for the plums you keep under your thumbs,
God knows where your heads might be!

WHICH IS THE MAN?

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

IF there's a man in heart and tongue ſincere,
To virtue faithful, and in judgment clear;
Gay, without folly; learn'd, without the ſhew;
Unlike the ſloven, more unlike the beau;
Amidſt whoſe manly features are expreſs'd
The ſoft emotions of the tender breaſt:
To him my freedom gladly I'd reſign,
His joys, his ſorrows, only ſhould be mine.

Domestic Occurrences,

OF

Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Ceylon, & Penang.

For June, 1808.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

On Saturday, the 4th instant, being His Majesty's Birth-day, the Union flag was displayed at Fort St. George, and 70 guns, corresponding to the number of years of his Majesty's age, were fired at Sun-rise—A Royal Salute was also fired at noon from the Battery of the Fort, and from the Nabob's Palace at Chipauk. His Majesty's Ships in the roads were decorated with the colours of all nations, and presented a very beautiful sight, to a large party of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled, in honour of the day, at the Captain's House at the Beach—At one o'clock the different Ships fired a Royal Salute.

On Monday evening the 6th instant, a Ball and Supper was given at the Banqueting-room, to which, as usual, all His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Services, and the principal Inhabitants of the Settlement, were invited to celebrate the anniversary of the Birth of our most Gracious Sovereign. A numerous assemblage were present on the occasion. The Supper which was given in the Gallery was in no wise inferior to former occasions, and the Dancing was kept up with much spirit till three o'clock on the following morning.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Douglas, Commercial Resident at Ingeram.

Mr. James Munro, Fixed Examiner under the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department

Mr. Henry Gahagan, appointed Coroner of Madraspatnam.

Mr. George Garrow, Collector of the Division of Trichinopoly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday the 1st inst. anchored in the roads H. M. brig Baracouta, captain G. Harris. The Baracouta left England on the 9th February and the Cape of Good Hope on the 21st April. The outward bound fleet with troops for India had sailed from Portsmouth but meeting with tempestuous weather they were obliged to put in at Plymouth where they were lying at the time of the departure of the Baracouta.

His Majesty's ship Salsette which sailed from Madras on the 29th September last, with Lord Bentinck and family on board, touched at St. Helena the 5th of December last, sailed from thence on the 6th, and arrived at Portsmouth, on the 14th January.

On Tuesday morning the 7th instant anchored in the roads the Cape Packet, from the Cape of Good Hope, whence she sailed on the 18th April, three days prior to the Baracouta.

Letters received by the Cape Packet mention that the American ship Martha which sailed from Bengal in January last and on which several passengers were proceeding to Europe, had been detained by H. M. ship Sceptre for having seizable property on board. The passengers for England had in consequence been obliged to engage a passage in a Danish prize in which the accommodations were very indifferent.

On Monday morning the 13th inst. anchored in the roads H. M. ship Culloden, bearing the flag of his Excellency Rear Admiral Pellew, Commander in Chief—A salute was fired from the Fort, and answered by his Majesty's ship—His Excellency landed about 10 o'clock, under the usual honors.

On Tuesday morning the 14th inst. arrived the L'Union, French privateer brig of 8 guns, 60 Europeans & 20 lascars, commanded by Monsieur J. Almond, and captured by H. M. Ship Culloden off Ceylon after a chase of two Hours;—From the Isle of France, 27 days, and fortunately had made no Captures.

A frigate from Europe named La Caroline of 44 guns, it is stated, had arrived at the Mauritius prior to the sailing of the Privateer.

On Tuesday the 7th instant arrived His Majesty's ship Russel, Captain Caulfield, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Drury. —A salute of 15 guns was fired on the ship's coming to anchor, and which the Russel returned.

Advices from the Eastward mention that lieutenant Panton, an officer of marines, and a boat's crew of the Fox Frigate, hav-

ing been ſent on ſome ſervice on the coaſt of Manilla, and from the exploſion of the boat's magazine been unfortunately blown up, and the whole party periſhed.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Public are hereby informed that the Sub-Treaſurer at the Preſidency, the Reſidents at Hyderabad, Myſore and Travancore, the ſeveral Collectors of the Land Revenue and Paymaſters of the Army, have been authoriſed to receive, until further orders, any ſums of money in even hundreds, not being leſs than Star Pagodas five hundred, which may be tendered on loan to the Honorable Company at an intereſt of 8 per cent per annum, as hereafter ſpecified.

2, The abovementioned Officers have been authorized to receive, in transfer of this Loan, accepted Bills of exchange, drawn on the Governor in Council, after deducting intereſt at the rate of eight per cent per annum for the period which the Bills may have to run; Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the ſame ſhall have been advertiſed for payment or not, and generally, all authorized public demands.

3. The Paymaſters of the Army are alſo authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them reſpectively to this Loan, and to grant certificates for the amount in the form hereafter laid down.

4. Subſcriptions to this Loan will be received at a diſcount of three per cent, that is, for every ſubſcription of 103 Pagodas, a receipt will be granted, entitling the Subſcriber to a Promiſſory Note for 100 Pagodas, to be iſſued on the terms of the preſent Loan.

5. All public Obligations of this Government generally bearing an intereſt of 10 per cent per annum, will be received, until the 31ſt of Auguſt next, in Subſcription to this loan at Par.

6. The Decennial Loan Obligations bearing an intereſt of 8 per cent per annum will be received into this Loan at a diſcount of two per cent until the 31ſt of Auguſt 1808.

7. The Obligations mentioned in the preceding Paragraphs may be ſubſcribed, both principal and intereſt, or, at the option of the Bond holder, the intereſt for the broken period will be paid in Caſh at the General Treaſury, and a certificate on the terms of this Loan granted for the principal.

8. A Promiſſory Note will be granted for each ſubſcription bearing intereſt at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the date of ſuch Note, until the 1ſt of May 1809, and from and after that date at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

9. The intereſt which may be due on the 1ſt of May 1809 will be paid in Caſh at the General Treaſury, unleſs the proprietor ſhould prefer transferring the amount thereof to the Loan, in which caſe he will be allowed to ſubſcribe the amount in even hundreds at par, and ſhall receive from the Sub-Treaſurer a Promiſſory Note for the amount, bearing date 1ſt of May 1809,

10. That the Promiſſory Notes to be ſo granted, ſhall be reſpectively numbered and placed upon the General Regiſter of the Regiſtered debts of this Preſidency, the principal to be payable in Caſh in Fort St. George, according to the order in which each reſpective Note ſhall have been ſo placed upon the General Regiſter, and under the rules eſtabliſhed for the payment of the Regiſter debt now exiſting.

11. The holders of the Promiſſory Notes in this Loan, will at any time be at

liberty to exchange those securities for a Certificate, entitling them to the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government of the same tenor in every respect as those which are to be issued at this Presidency at the rate of (360) three hundred and sixty Arcot Rupees per 100 Pagodas.

12. The interest of the Promissory Notes shall after the 30th April 1809 be payable half yearly viz. on the 1st of November and 1st of May, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the Proprietors of the Notes to receive payment of such interest, either in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors at the exchange of eight Shillings and six Pence the Star Pagoda, payable three months after sight, provided always, in the latter case, that the interest for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling at the least, and no bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

13. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the Subscribers to this Loan, their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns shall be entitled, on application to the Governor in Council to have their Promissory Notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of Star Pagodas 3,000) deposited in charge of the Sub-Treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the Company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that Officer for the Promissory Notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon, will be remitted, as it shall become due, by Bills on the terms abovementioned, which Bills will be forwarded by the Deputy Accountant General to the Proprietor, his Agent or Assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

14. All applications to the Governor in Council to have Promissory Notes deposited in the Treasury must be accompanied by the Notes so to be deposited and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each Note, and be attested by the signature of the Proprietor; or his constituted Attorney or Attornies.

15. "The interest accruing half yearly on this Promissory Note, is to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by Bills to be drawn on the Honorable the Court of Directors pursuant to the tenor of this Promissory Note, and the other conditions of this Loan published in the Government Gazette of the payable to and be forwarded to but this Promissory Note, shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negociated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the interest or principal to be in any manner altered except on application to the Governor in Council to be made by myself, my Executors or Adminstrators, or under the authority of a special power of Attorney, specifying the number, date and amount of this Promissory Note to be executed by me or them for that purpose."

16. For subscriptions at the General Treasury at the Presidency an order will be granted for a Promissory Note to be issued from the Accountant General's Office and a receipt will be granted in the following Form for subscriptions which may be made at any of the subordinate Public Treasuries.

Form of Receipt.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury under my charge, the sum of Star Pagodas for which a Promissory Note to be dated on the day of the date hereof will be

"granted on application to the Accountant General, payable conformable to the "conditions of the Loan published in the Government Gazette of the

"C. D.
"COLLECTOR.

Promissory Notes, under the signature of the Secretary to the Government and the Seal of the Company will be granted in the following form in exchange for the orders from the General Treasury or for the Receipts from the subordinates.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

Promissory Note for Star Pagodas

The Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B the sum of Star Pagodas as a Loan to the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies: and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the United Company, to repay and discharge the said Loan by paying unto the said A. B. his executors or Administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of aforesaid at the Presidency of Fort St. George, agreeably to the order in which this Note may stand on the General Register of Notes and Bonds of this Presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of the date hereof to the 1st May 1809 and from and after that date at the rate of eight per cent per annum by half yearly payments, viz. on the 1st November and 1st May following from year to year, at the option of the Lender, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, either in Cash at the General Treasury at the Presidency or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council on the Honorable the Court of Directors at the rate of eight Shillings and six Pence the Star Pagoda, and payable three months after sight, until the principal shall be discharged.

(Signed) by the authority of the Governor in Council.

(Signed) E. F.

SEC. TO GOVT. PUB. DEPT.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Registered as No.

It is hereby notified that this Loan will be closed at any period when the Governor in Council may deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *June* 10, 1808.

G. BUCHAN,
CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

THE 2d Para. of the Advertisement for a 10 per Cent Decennial Loan published in the Madras Gazette of 20th July 1798, is now re-published for general information, and public notice is hereby given that it is not the intention of Government to avail itself of the option of delay, as therein allowed, in discharging the Bonds issued on account of that Loan, but that they will be discharged progressively as they fall due, commencing in the month of December next.

Para 2. That the principal shall be paid at the expiration of the abovementioned term of ten years, at the option of the Lender, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, either in Cash at this Presidency, or by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council on the Honorable Court of Directors at the same rate of Exchange of eight Shillings the Star Pugoda, payable fifteen months after date, but reserving to the Honorable Court, an option of postponing payment of the Bills so to be drawn for the principal for one or two years longer, upon paying interest thereon half yearly to be calculated at the rate of five per cent per annum from and after the expiration of the term of fifteen months, from the date of the Bills to the day of payment, provided that Persons who may be desirous of receiving payment of the principal at Madras shall signify such desire in writing to the Accountant General, twelve months previous to the expiration of the term of the Loan, and provided also, that the Governor in Council shall in this latter case have an option of postponing payment of the principal for one or two years after the expiration of the term of the Loan, upon paying interest thereon annually, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum to the day of payment.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, June 24. 1808. } G. G. KEBLE. SECRETARY TO GOVT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that, from this date the exchange of bills, which may be drawn by this Government on the Honorable Court of Directors, for money paid into the Treasury, is fixed until farther Notice, at the rate of 8s. 9d. per Pagoda.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, June 20, 1808. } G. BUCHAN. CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

SERINGAPATAM THEATRICALS.

On Wednesday the 18th of May, was performed at the Theatre at Seringapatam, the Farce of the Contrivances.

The characters were capitally supported; the credit bore so equal, that it is impossible to particularize.

The Pantomime of the Magic Column was received with unbounded admiration—Harlequin was ably personated, his dancing, leaping, and action, were superior, he was greeted with genuine bursts of applause, his exertions were laborious to a degree; he remained, with very little intermission, on the stage for nearly two hours.

Columbine by her exertions supported Harlequin with great spirit, her dancing was inimitable, her attire brilliant, and excellently calculated to set off her pretty figure.

The Clown reminded us of the famous Follet, he deserved the highest encomiums for his performance, his gestures and distortion of feature, could not fail to excite universal applause and merriment.

The scenery, decorations, &c and sudden magic transformations were superiorly executed—Harlequin's leaps were numerous—as through a clock, through a picture, into a window, &c.

The first scene called forth the loudest plaudits.—It represented a gloomy Cavern, the supposed residence of an evil Genie who had confined Harlequin and Columbine, in a Marble Pillar, which appears in the centre of the cave. The virtuous Magician having succeeded in gaining possession of the Cavern, after some magical maneuvres, touches the pillar, which opens and releases Harlequin andColumbine.—By his incantations a Fairy appears, who restores Harlequin's wand.—The first use Harlequin makes of his liberty, &c. is to change the cave into an illuminated saloon, which was executed with astonishing velocity.—The Lord Nelson Alehouse transfered into a Baker's Shop was capital.—The Clown stealing a loaf is discovered, and put in the stocks; Harlequin releases him, and causes a gibbet to rise in the place of the stocks, which suspends the Clown in the air.—Harlequin afterwards raises a Gold Pillar by which he ascends to Columbine's window; sinking half way the Clown gets on it, and it rises to the window, when to his utter astonishment it expands, sinks, and he is caught in a bag.—The last change of the Cavern to the Temple of Hymen was strikingly grand, Harlequin and Columbine are discovered in the Temple, the sides of the stage were decorated with alternate flowered boughs, and golden pillars. The Temple was supported by gold and silver columns, and lined with crimson; on either side of the steps were Hymen's attendants with lighted torches accompanied by a Cupid, who dispersed his arrows in every direction; the first unerring dart pierced a Noble Captain and caused him to drop his Martial Air; we however are happy to add that the wound is not incurable. The whole of the performances deserve every praise, and were certainly superior to any thing of the kind ever seen in India, and surpassed by none excepting the London Exhibitions.—The whole concluded with an elegant Dance.

Extract of a Letter from Wallajahbad, dated 17th June, 1808.

" The land winds here have been for a week past uncommonly high, and although the appearance of the clouds had for several

evenings past indicated a change, yet sufficient rain to lay the dust for an hour, has not fallen.

"This morning it commenced blowing earlier than usual, and a little before 1 P. M (owing to the negligence of a horse-keeper, a kahjan stable belonging to Lieut. Napier caught fire and in less than ten minutes was reduced to ashes. A valuable parade horse perished in the flames. Another horse standing beside him broke from his pickets, and escaped unhurt. Two curricle ponies in the opposite side were saved with some difficulty. It was shocking to see the exertions made by the poor animal that was burnt to get loose, but unfortunately his head was fastened by an iron chain. The man who was the cause of this accident made his escape the moment the stable took fire.

CALCUTTA,—JUNE 6, 1808.

The following is a lists of Passengers proceeding to Europe on the undermentioned ships, now under despatch:—

Per Ceylon, Captain T. Hudson:—Mrs. Cowell.—Jonathan Court, esq.—Lieutenant W. P. Foley, of the Bombay Marine,—Messrs, Hugh Sutherland, George Cowell, and Benjamin Dowdeswell,—Miss Sarah Bridge,—Master Charles Trescott.

Per Diana, Captain Marshall:—Mrs. Cornish, Mrs. Latter, Mrs. Marshall,—C. Cornish, esq. Assistant Surgeon,—Mr. W. C. Ord. Merchant,—Miss Latter.

Per Sarah Christiana, Captain Mackeson:—Mrs. Major Robert Green,—Captain Ludlow, 1st Battalion 6th N. I.—Lieutenant J. Fagan, 18th Regiment N. I.—and J. Williamson, esq. Assistant Surgeon.

Per Glory, Captain Horatio Beevor:—Mrs. Johnston,—Mr. Henry Johnston,—Mr. John Martin Playdell.

Per Ann, Captain J. Masson:—Mr. Thomas Colhoun.

MAY 15.

On Saturday arrived in the river the H. C. ships Experiment and Tigris from Madras the 8th Instant.

PASSENGERS:

Per Experiment,—Captain John Logan.

Mrs. Raban,—Miss C. Raban,—Miss E. Raban,—Miss A. Raban, and Miss Clayton,—Ensign Austin and Ensign Halloran, H. M. 17th Regt. of Foot,—Mr. E. Hall, Mr. I. B. Tarcall, W. Hodgson, B. Ashe, and W. H. Hewitt, Cadets.

Per Tigris,—Captain Dugald Macdougall.

Mrs. Stubbs, and infant Child,—Mrs. Phillot,—Mr. R. R. Stubbs, and Mr. Phillot, Assistant Surgeons,—Mr. James Bourdieu, and Mr. R. B. Stubbs

Yesterday arrived the Lovely Hannah, from Bombay the 8th ult. having touched at Madras and Eskapelly.

Passengers:—W. E. Rees, Esq. and Lady,—Lieut. Alexander and Lady.

On Thursday arrived off Calcutta, the American Brig Hibernia, Captain Stewart, from Leghorn the 2d November, Malta the 10th December, and Gibraltar the 13th January.

CALCUTTA—May 25, 1808.

The continuance of the wet, cloudy weather during the past and present week, authorizes the date of the commencement of the periodical Rains of the present season, to be taken from Monday se'nnight, the 15th curt.

This early occurrence of the Rainy season deserves to be recorded. It has entirely overturned the theories of many of our most sage and venerable Meteorologists, who resolutely contend that the earlier or later commencement of the Rains, is regulated by the preceding Southerly winds. From the lateness of the setting in of these winds, and from their scantiness, in the present season, it was confidently predicted, that we could have no rain ntill late in next month. The facts have proved exactly the reverse. The winds in the early part of this monsoon have been remarkably moderate;—and the rains have commenced considerably earlier than has been known for 15 or 20 years past.

The quantity of rain that has fallen during the last ten days, has had the beneficial effect of reducing the price of rice and other grain, and has happily put to flight the hopes of Monopolizers and Forestallers, who were secretly enjoying the expectation of Famine.

Extract of a letter from Dacca, dated the 14th May, 1808.

"The account about Dacca is entirely false. We are perfectly safe nor have the fires been more frequent in our Houses, or extensive than they usually are at this time of the year.—A certain Brahmin predicted what you must have read in a late Calcutta Paper, which was all to happen on a certain day, now past; and I sincerely hope, will never return, if there be any possibility of its being accompanied by such misfortunes."

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to prolong the leave of absence granted to lieutenant Home of the 2d battalion of the 8th regiment native infantry for a further period of three months.

May 24, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following promotions and appointments shall take place.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Lewis Dowton to be lieutenant.

Lieutenant Z. T. Trewman of the 14th regiment of native infantry to be assistant to the commanding officer of the cadet company.

Lieutenant T. S. Watson of the artillery, to be paymaster of Family Certificates to the subsidiary force, at Hyderabad, during the absence of the paymaster on service on the field.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the appointment of Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the forces in Mysore, be discontinued from the 31st instant.

May 27, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that officers who may take charge of the effects of deceased military persons, shall in future apply for information respecting any demands of a public nature which may exist against them to the military paymaster general, and not to the military auditor general, as directed by the General Order of the 18th of April 1806.

Captain J. Keasberry of the 9th regiment of native infantry, having produced a certificate of his exchange as a prisoner of war, the honorable the governor in council is pleased to direct that captain Keasberry shall resume his duty as an officer on this astablishment.

May 31, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following regulations for drawing the pay of small guards or details when temporarily detached from their corps or station.

1st. The pay of small details of European or native corps not under the command of an European officer, when temporarily detached is to continue to be drawn in the abstracts of their respective troops or companies provided the station to which they are detached is within the range of payment of the paymaster who pays the corps.

2d. When details of the above description are detached to stations out of the range of payment of the paymaster who pays the corps, their pay is not to be drawn in the abstracts of their respective troops or companies, but at the stations to which they may be so detached, and they are consequently to be furnished with certificates of last payment as directed in the G. O. of 8th September, 1807, in order that their pay may be drawn by the commanding or public staff officer of the station to which they may be detached.

3d. In the muster rolls of troops or companies it is to be particularly noted opposite the name of each individual, the station or post to which they are attached on command, as well as the words "pay drawn" or "pay not drawn" as it may happen to be.

4th. As the pay of the details mentioned in the first paragraph of these regulations is to continue to be drawn in the abstracts of their respective troops or companies, it is unnecessary to furnish them with certificates to such details.

The honorable the Governor in Council is alſo pleaſed to direct, that the ſtaff pay and allowances of diviſion, garriſon cantonment, and regimental ſtaff officers, are only to be drawn in future, at the ſtations or head quarters of corps, where the duty is performed, ſtaff Officers, when abſent from their ſtation or corps, are however permitted to draw their regimental pay and allowances at the ſtation where they may reſide, and they are to be furniſhed with certificates of laſt payment accordingly—the ſtaff pay and allowances of abſent ſtaff officers are to be drawn by the perſon acting for them, and who upon obtaining a receipt for the amount, will lodge it in the hands of the paymaſter, who will pay it to ſuch ſtaff officers on their return to their corps or ſtation, with the exception however of the allowances granted for office eſtabliſhments or other public ſervants, the amount of which ſhould be immediately diſburſed to the individuals entitled to receive it, by the acting ſtaff officer in the ſame manner as if the ſtaff officer was preſent with his corps or ſtation.

June 10, 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council deeming it proper, that the number of Government Commands under this Preſidency ſhould be diminiſhed; and the Governor in Council being at the ſame time deſirous of placing the Officers who may be charged with the duties of Regimental Command; and with the charge of thoſe Military Stations which are of ſufficient importance to be continued as Government Commands, on a footing of adequate advantage, has been pleaſed to adopt the following Reſolutions.

That Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry, and Battalions of Artillery, Infantry, and Pioneers, together with the Officers Commanding the Squadron of Horſe Artillery, and the Governor's Body Guard ſhall draw the full Batta of their rank in Garriſon, and the full Batta of their next ſuperior rank when marching or in the field.

That Officers appointed to Government Commands ſhall draw the Batta of their next ſuperior rank.

That Officers under the rank of a General Officer exerciſing the command in camp or garriſon, of bodies of troops conſiſting of the head quarters of two Corps, and Officers Commanding Brigades in the line on Field Service, ſhall draw Brigadier's allowance, when table allowance is not drawn.

That with the foregoing exceptions no Officers Commanding Stations or parties of troops ſhall draw full batta, unleſs the troops under their command receive that allowance; and that excluſive of the Officers holding the undermentioned Government Commands, the title of Officers Commanding Corps to draw the full batta of their next ſuperior rank, and of other Officers Commanding Stations or parties of troops to draw the full batta of their rank, ſhall be determined by the circumſtance of the troops under their command receiving full batta, according to the rules and practice of the ſervice.

That excluſive of the eſtabliſhed diviſion of the Army, the following ſtations only ſhall be conſidered as Government commands.

Malabar and Canara, with Cannanore.
Tinnevelly Diſtrict with Palamcotta.
Bangalore.
Wallajabad.
Arcot.
Vellore.
The Hyderabad Subſidiary Force; and
The Subſidiary Force at Travancore.

That the Senior Officers of the troops at Seringapatam, Bellary and Trichinopoly ſhall be entitled to draw Brigadier's allowance, while the force at thoſe ſtations may conſiſt of the head-quarters of two corps, although the officers commanding the diviſions may be preſent at them, and that the Senior Officer of the troops doing duty at Fort St. George ſhall alſo receive that allowance.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the above arrangements ſhall take effect from the 1ſt of July next ſubject to the final confirmation of the Honorable Court of Directors.

The Governor in Council is alſo pleaſed to direct that no change ſhall at preſent take place with regard to the command of the Detachment in Berar, or the Fortreſs of Poonamallee, and that the allowances of the Officers holding thoſe commands ſhall continue on their preſent footing.

GUN POWDER.

A compariſon has been made at Bombay of the qualit yof Britiſh and French Powder, uſed in the late gallant action of his Majeſty's ſhip San Fiorenzo, with the French Frigate Piedmontaiſe: and we are happy to exhibit to our readers a deciſive proof of the ſuperiority of this eſſential ingredient in Britiſh Thunder. From a 7 Inch Braſs Mortar, with 3 ounces of Powder a 60 pound Braſs Ball was projected, at an angle of 45d; and an average of three Trials gave 595 feet to the San Fiorenzo—and 516 feet to La Piedmontaiſe; making a difference in favour of the Britiſh Powder of 79 feet.

After ſuch an experiment, it muſt appear ſingular that the French ſhould be ſo partial to a long ſhot.

CALCUTTA,—June 1, 1808.

A few nights ago a Robbery was attempted and in part accompliſhed in the Premiſes of Mr. Jones at Howrah. The partial failure of this attempt has led to the detection of a gang of Depredators, who are believed to have long revelled on the ſpoils obtained by the plunder and robbery of the public. The facts attending this robbery, and the circumſtances that lead to the detection of the Perpatrators, are thus related:—

Early on Wedneſday morning laſt, Mr. Jones obſerved that his Engine Houſe had been broken into, and a conſiderable quantity of braſs work carried off. On examining the breach, it was evident that it had been made from within, and that the perſon who made the breach, had introduced himſelf by ſome other entrance. As the articles that were ſtolen appeared to have been taken from ſituations where no ſtranger could have eaſily found them, Mr. Jones naturally ſuſpected that ſome of his workmen

were concerned in the robbery. The Premises contained property to a large amount, particularly several brass screws, weighing each from 10 to 12 maunds, which would probably have been carried off, had not the party been disturbed in their operations by the dandies of Mr. Colvin's boat, who passing, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and seeing a boat close under the beach with some men in it, and others lying on the ground ashore, suspected they were thieves, and on going on shore found their suspicious confirmed—the party proved to be more numerous than they expected; nevertheless the dandies attempted to seize some of them; but in the scuffle one of the dandies, was severely wounded in the groin, and another received a violent blow on the breast from a bludgeon, upon which the dandies desisted in their attempt, and the whole of the thieves were supposed to have escaped Soon afterwards, however, a police peon found a man lying on the road wounded and bleeding, having been severely bruized by one of the large screws which in the attempt to carry it off, had fallen on his foot. This man confessed that he was one of the gang, and gave such information as enabled the police officers to trace six of the principal delinquents, who were secured and sent to jail. They all proved to be old Offenders. A ripping chissel, corresponding in its edge, precisely with the size of the wound in the dandie's groin, being found in the hut of a man of suspicious character, he was also taken into custody. No part of the stolen property has yet been recoverd. This is the fourth time that Mr. Jones's premises have been robbed within the last three years. As the offenders are now discovered, the public will be secured against their depredations in future.

It appears that a blacksmith, one of Mr Jones's workmen, was a principal party in the robbery. It is ascertained that he had contrived to secret himself, and to have been locked up in the Engine House, at the usual hour of retiring from work, in the evening, so that by being within, he was enabled, without much difficulty to give admission to his accomplices in the night. This man has been secured.

WHALE.

A whale measuring 42 feet in length was lately thrown ashore near Diamond Harbour, and which was devoured by Jackalls and voltures in the course of thirty six hours.

FORT WILLIAM, April 29. 1808.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated the 9th December 1807 be published in General Orders.

Para. 10. We have resolved to appoint 85 Cadets this season for the Infantry and 15 for the Cavalry, on your establishment.

11. We have also resolved to appoint 25 Assistant Surgeons for your Presidency, and shall likewise appoint 28 Cadets for our Artillery or Engineer corps in India, who will receive an education suitable for Cadets, intended for either of these crops; their distination for the several Presidencies will depend on existing deficiencies at each when they are reported qualified.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions.

INFANTRY.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel George Wood, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, from the 27th of September 1807 vice Fenwick deceased.

Senior Major Henry Lennon, to be Lieut. Col. faom the 18th of February 1808, vice Duff, retired.

Senior Major John Cuninghame, to be Lieu. Col. from the 3d March 1808, vice Wood promoted.

Ensign T. Kennaway, is permitted at his own request to resign the Honorable Company's Service, and to proceed to Europe on producing the prescribed Certificate from the pay department.

May 6, 1808.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, in consequence of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Carnegie, Commandant of Artillery, for the purpose of embarking on the Honorable Company's Ship Walpole for Europe, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Hardwicke, the Senior Officer of Artillery at the Presidency to a seat at the Military Board, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Horsford, who will succeed to the Command of the Artillery on this establishment from the date on which the Walpole may leave the Pilot.

May 9, 1808.

The Governor General in Council, adverting to the operation of the Medical Regulations, in a case lately submitted to him, observes, that the terms of the 59th article, do not clearly express the intention of Government, that the requisition from the Field Surgeon, after having been certified by the Superintending Surgeon to be necessary, should be approved by the General or other Officer in the immediate command of the army, or division of the army, and not be transmitted for the approbation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, when not present with the force, for whose service the requisition is made. His Lordship in Council therefore with the view to obviate all misconception on this point in future, is pleased to direct that the 59th article of the medical regulations be modified in the following terms:

Art. 59. "The conveyance of Europe medicines and instruments from the nearest depot to the Field Hospital, and also the transportation of them from one place to another, when the stations of the hospitals are changed, to be defrayed by Government. The requisition from the Field Surgeon, for coolies, carts or boats, necessary for that purpose, having been certified by the Superintending Surgeon, to be according to the best of his judgment, proper and reasonable shall be submitted to the Commander in Chief of the army, for his approbation when in the Field, under his Excellency's personal command; otherwise for the

approbation of the General, or other Officer in the immediate command of the army, or division of the army.

The undermentioned cadets for the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, having arrived at the Presidency, and produced the Certificates of their Appointments, they are admitted to the service accordingly

CADETS OF CAVALRY. —Mr. John Barclay, Certificate of age, and declaration of appointment.

ARTILLERY.—Mr. Edward Hall, Certificate dated 24th August 1807.

INFANTRY,—Mr. William Henry Hewitt, Certificate dated 11th Aug. 1807.

Mr. James Bates Teuell,	ditto,	19th	ditto.
Mr. James Bordieu,	ditto,	1st	ditto.
Mr. Benjamin Ashe,	ditto,	5th	ditto.
Mr. William Hodgson,	ditto,	29th	July.

The Cadet of Cavalry is promoted to Cornet, the Cadet of Artillery to Lieutenant Fireworker, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns. Their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at their house at Chowringhee, on Wednesday last, at which much business was transacted, and the papers communicated, will probably appear in the 10th volume of the Researches, which is now in the press, and will speedily be published. Among the papers, which it contains, is a description and drawing of the male plant, which produces the *Columbo Root*, so much used in medicine—we believe it has never been described before. [*Cal. 6th June.*

BOMBAY,—JUNE 8, 1808.

On Wednesday evening last, the anniversary of *The Memorable First of June*, a splendid Ball and Supper was given by the Captains of the Royal Navy to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency —The spacious house in Forbes street alloted by the Government to their residence was superbly illuminated on the occasion; and the noble suit of rooms decorated with appropriate ornaments —A variety of Naval Colours disposed in beautiful festoonery produced a happy effect; while several transparencies and drawings tastefully arranged, awakened the liveliest feelings of sympathy with the subjects to which they alluded*—Amongst them we particularly remarked the St. Fiorenzo and Piedmontaise in close action at that period of the contest when the gallant Hardinge fell.

This beautiful drawing is the production of an amateur well known to the admirers of this fascinating art, by the variety of his pencil.

A tranſparency well conceived and happily executed, paid a juſt tribute to His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, in preſenting the La Nymphe and Cleopatra commencing the firſt engagement which took place the laſt war. An action which proved the auſpicious omen of our ſubſequent dominion of the ocean.

Another large tranſparency repreſented the glorious battle of the 1ſt of June, 1794; perhaps the moſt critical and deciſive of the fate of the Britiſh Empire, of any that was ever fought.

The dancing commenced at ten and was kept up with great ſpirit till one when the company ſat down to a Supper conſiſting of every thing that the liberality of taſte could procure.—After a variety of loyal toaſts and a libation to the manes of thoſe heroes who have raiſed the Britiſh Navy to her envied pre-eminence, at the head of whom was the venerable Howe, the tutelary hero of the day, the company were entertained by ſome excellent Songs from ſome of the Sailors of the fleet.

The dancing was again reſumed; and it was not till the dawn of the morning that this gay and brilliant party ſeparated.

HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

On Saturday laſt His Majeſty's Birth day was kept with becoming magnificence.

A royal ſalute from the battery was returned by a *feu de joye* from His Majeſty's and the honorable Company's ſhips in the harbour, and in the evening His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Perſia, gave a ſumptuous Dinner to the Gentlemen of the Settlement, in honor of the occaſion.

The entertainment was moſt numerouſly and reſpectably attended, and conducted with a degree of elegance, which reflects the higheſt credit upon thoſe to whoſe ſuperintendence it was intruſted. The decorations of the Theatre were particularly attractive; and a Tranſparency of the Arms of England and Perſia in Conjunction, predicted, we truſt, the permanent cordiality of the two Nations.

After Dinner the following Toaſts were drank, each accompanied by an appropriate Tune.

TOASTS,

1, The King. — 2, The Queen and Royal Family. — 3, The Prince of Wales. — 4, The Duke of York and the Army. — 5, Lord Mulgrave and the Navy.—6, His Majeſty's Miniſters and

Succefs to their Meafures.—7, His Majefty's Minifters for the Affairs of India, The Right Honorable Robert Dundas.—8, The East India Company.—9, The Governor General of India, Lord Minto.—10, The Governor of Bombay, Hon. J. Duncan, and Profperity to the Settlement. — Mr. Duncan then rofe and propofed the health of His Excellency Sir Hertford Jones, which was drank with the greateft applaufe. — 11. The Governor of Madras, Sir George Barlow. — 12, Sir Edward Pellew and the Navy in India.—13, His Majefty's magnanimous Ally, the King of Sweden.—15, The Prince Regent of Portugal, and the Patriots who accompanied him to the Brazils.— 18, Our Friends in England; and may the Land of real Liberty ever flourifh.

In the courfe of the evening feveral enlivening and patriotic Songs were given by different gentlemen with great fpirit and tafte; and the Company retired at a late hour with one general fentiment of refpect for the munificence of their entertainer; and of loyalty to the venerable Prince who has fo long reigned over a fee and happy people.

BOMBAY,—May 25, 1808.

Yefterday morning the following fhips from England anchored in the harbour, Elphinftone, Captain W. Craig, Winchelfea, captain William Moffat, Effex, captain Richard Nifbett. They left England on the 10th of February and touched at Madeira on the 25th.

Paffengers by the Elphinftone,—Mifs Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Daw, Mrs. Weft and Children, Mr. P. Jones, Mr. Augee, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Afkwith and Mr. Hay.

Paffengers by Winchelfea,—Mr. and Mrs. and Mifs Drury, Mrs. and Mifs Harrifon, Captain Campbell, Lieut. Hawkins, and Lieut. Taylor, Company's Service, Lieut. Webb, H. M. 47th, Lieut. Douglas, 98th, Enfigns Taylor. 65th, Gerany, 65th, Farquharfon, 78th, Pennycuck, 78th, and Mr. Weddell, Free Mariner.

By the Effex,—Lieut T. Welton Stoke, Mr. W. Snotton, free merchant, Mr. Jofeph Clerke, free mariner, Mr. J. G. Richards, Cadet.

Proceeding to join one of the Hon. Campany's fhips building at Bombay.

Captain William Patterfon, Mr. Frederick Adams; Mr. J. R. Cox, Mr. J. Wilfon, Mr. W. Pulham and Mr. Frederick Jennigs.

MADRAS.—June 29, 1808.

Late on Saturday evening arrived the Honorable Company's ships David Scott, Captain Locke, and Alnwick Castle, Captain Prescott, from England, the 6th of March.

Passengers:

Per David Scott—Major Leith—Capt. Munro—capt Moffat, Lieutenants Moffat, F. Moffat and Goodall, 1st Ceylon regiment—Lieut. Sinclair, H. M. 30th regt.—Lieut. Wetherill, H. M. Royals—Messrs. D Provon and M. Hunter, Assistant Surgeons—Messrs. Welch, Allan, Herring and Johnston, Cadets.

Per Alnwick Castle,—Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Jones, Miss Margaret Keith—Major De Morgan, Major John Jones, H. M. 25th L. D Charles Mackinnon, Esq. Surgeon, Lieut. Jeffries, Lieut. B. Jones, H M. 25th L. D. Mr. J. W. Murray, Mr. A. Mackinnon, free merchant—Messrs. Williams, Meyers, Wilson, Gordon, Harris, Salmon, Strokan, Anderson, and Carter, Cadets.

The above ships sailed in company with the Honorable Company's ships Ocean, Ceres, Canton, Dorsetshire, Exeter, Calcutta, Lord Nelson, Hugh Inglis, Preston and William Pitt, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Lion, and parted on the 20th of March off the Cape de Verd Islands.

No Public or Private Packet has been received by these ships.

The trial of General Whitelock was still going on.

THE TIMES.—February 8, 1808.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, Captain Parkinson arrived at the Admiralty Office, with dispatches from Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. dated at the island of St. Croix, the 27th of December last, containing the account of the surrender of St. Thomas's and St. John's on the 21st. The following Bulletin was sent by Lord Mulgrave to the Lord Mayor in the afternoon:—

"My Lord,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Captain Parkinson, is just arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated St. Croix, the 27th of December last, containing the information of the surrender of the Danish Islands of St. Thomas's and St. John's and their dependencies, on the 21st and St. Croix on the 25th of the same month, by capitulation.

I am, &c. "MULGRAVE."

In addition to the 20,000l. lately granted by the King to the Duke of York, a Sunday Paper gives the following liſt of grants in the like manner, the produce of the Admiralty *droits*:

In October and November, 1805,

To the Duke of KENT,	- - -	£.10,000
Duke of CUMBERLAND,	- -	15,000
Duke of GLOUCESTER,	- -	19,500
Princeſs of WALES,	- - -	20,000
And in April, 1806,		
To the Duke of CLARENCE,	- - -	20,000
Duke of SUSSEX,	- - -	20,000
Duke of KENT,	- - - -	10,000
Duke of CUMBERLAND,	- -	5,000

which, with the late grant to the Duke of York, gives a total of one hundred and thirty-nine thouſand five hundred pounds.

Another Paper ſays:—

"The recent grant to the Duke of York of 20,000l. from the droits of Admiralty, is not the firſt gift from the ſame fund which it has pleaſed his Majeſty to make to his Royal Highneſs. We underſtand he received 20,000l. from the proceeds of the Spaniſh frigates ſeized at the breaking out of the war;—that each of his Royal Brothers were likewiſe partakers in thoſe ſpoils, and that the Prince of Wales ſhared with the Captains by whom the captures were made. The droits of Admiralty are underſtood to be the excluſive property of his Majeſty; and if ſuch be the fact, or while they ſo remain, the public is not juſtified in queſtioning the propriety of any application he may be pleaſed to make of them."

DOWNING STREET,—FEB. 8.

Captain Berkeley, Firſt Aide-de-Camp to General Bower, arrived yeſterday morning at the Office of Viſcount Caſtlereagh, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a diſpatch from the General, of which the following is a copy:—

Santa Cruz, December 27, 1807.

MY LORD,

Being in a ſtate of preparation and readineſs to move a ſufficient force againſt the Daniſh iſlands in theſe ſeas, in conſequence of your Lordſhip's diſpatch of the 5th of September, no time was loſt (after the arrival of his Majeſty's final commands, ſignified to me by Lord Hawkeſbury's letter of November 3, in your Lordſhip's abſence, by the Fawn ſloop of war, which arrived early on Tueſday morning, the 15th inſtant, at Barbadoes) in embarking the troops at Barbadoes, on board the men of war appointed to receive them by Rear Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who immediately diſpatched others to the iſlands to leeward to take on board ſuch as were under orders in each of them, with directions to proceed to the general rendezvous, the whole of which, except 100 rank and file of the 90th Regiment, from St. Vincent's joined the Admiral before, or ſoon after our arrival off the iſland of St. Thomas, on the 21ſt inſtant. It was then thought proper to ſend a ſummon to Governor Von Schoulſten, in charge of brigadier-general Ship-

ley, and captain Fahie, commanding his majesty's ship Ethalion, to surrender the island of St. Thomas, St. John, and their dependencies, to his Britannic majesty, which he did the next day on the terms agreed upon between him and major-general Maitland, and captain Pickmore, of his majesty's ship Ramillies, which were afterwards approved of and ratified by rear-admiral the honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane and myself, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose, and hope they will meet his majesty's approbation.

On the 23d, in the evening, after leaving a garrison of 300 men, of the 70th regiment, with an officer and detachment of the royal artillery, at St. Thomas', under the command of brigadier-general Maclean, whom I have also directed to assume the civil government of the same, until his majesty's pleasure is signified thereon, we proceeded to Santa Cruz, the admiral having previously sent his majesty's ship Ethalion, with brigadier-general Shipley and captain Fahie, to summon that island; who returned the next morning, the 24th with a letter from the governor, offering to surrender it to his majesty, provided we would allow three Danish officers to view on board the ships the number of troops brought against it, which we permitted, that his excellency's military honor might thereby not be reflected on. These officers having made their report to the governor, returned early the next morning, the 25th to the flag ship, with a message, that the governor was willing to treat for the surrender of the island, when major-general Maitland and captain Pickmore, were again sent on shore to settle the terms of capitulation, a copy of which I also transmit, which being approved by the admiral and myself, troops were landed, and the ports and batteries taken possession of in the name of his majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a royal salute being fired on the British colours being hoisted.

I would be ungrateful to the extreme did I not state to your Lordship the great and many obligations I conceive myself to be under to rear-admiral the honorable Sir Alexander Cochrane, the captains and officers of the royal navy, who have universally afforded us every comfortable accommodation in their power, and am sure much to their own inconvenience.

I am convinced that had it been necessary to have called for the exertions of the sea, and land forces employed upon this expedition, that they would have added another laurel to the many already acquired by British valour and discipline.

Copies of the two letters of summons, with the answers of the respective governors, are herewith transmitted; together with a return of ordnance, and ordnance-stores, taken possession of, both at Thomas' and Santa Cruz.

This despatch will be presented to your Lordship by captain Berkeley, of the 16th infantry, an intelligent officer, who will answer any questions you may be pleased to ask him; and I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's notice. Captain Berkeley is my first aid-de-camp.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HENRY BOWER.

General and Commander of the Forces.

FEBRUARY 10.

The observations that we here made from all quarters, as well as in the House of Commons last night, on the grants out of the Droits of Admiralty to the Princes oblige us to fulfil our promise of saying a few words on the subject. We wish they had never been made, because every man who possesses the faculty of hearing

must perceive, that, being made, they have tended to engender the greatest of all possible evils at the present period—a degree of discontent. To find that one branch of the government possesses unappropriated funds of unknown extent, while every other department of the state, and all ranks of subjects, are labouring under the severest possible pressures, excites no very pleasant reflections, even in the bosoms of men that possesses the most dutiful loyalty. We would therefore exhort the younger branches of the royal family to consider as their bitterest enemies all those around them who incur, by participation in their expences, the guilt of rendering them less esteemed and beloved by the people. The loss of their country's affections would be but ill compensated, by the pleasure of pampering in vice and extravagance a set of creatures whom all honest men despise. The grants above alluded to were some of them made just before parliament added six thousand a year to the income of all the princes, except the Duke of York, who enjoys indeed so many lucrative offices, that it would have been a cruel shame if he had not been excepted: and we would beseech the parties interested to consider that the feelings of so generous a people ought to be attended to, at a period so full of difficulties and vexations as that in which we live.

FEBRUARY 13.

Earl Stanhope voted with the minister on the question of the Duke of Norfolk's motion in the house of Lords on Monday last.

Coroner's Inquest.—Thursday at three o'clock, an Inquest was held at the Mitre and Dove, Bridge-street, Westminster, on the body of the marquis of Thomond, who was killed in Grosvenor-spuare, on the preceding day. William Watkins, his Lordship's groom, and James Cooke, porter to Lord Sydney, related the circumstances of the fatal accident in nearly the same manner as they were described in the paper of Thursday. The cart which drove against his Lordship's body immediately after the fall, was going at a foot pace. His Lordship's horse walked close by it, and it being a tilted cart, the driver was unable to see his Lordship fall. Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Heartiside, the surgeon, both attended the deceased Lord Sydney's man heard the latter say, that there was no external injury that could have occasioned his Lordship's death. One of the jurymen here observed, that the surgeon's own evidence ought to have been had, and moved an adjournment until the opinion of the medical men who attended could be had, as a guide towards the decision of the jury. The Coroner expressed his willingness to do so, if the jury should think

it necessary. The jury then deliberated for nearly half an hour, and then pronounced their verdict—*Died accidentally, by a fall from his horse.*

An inquest was held on Monday last at Stanmore, upon the body of Miss Clutterbuck, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Clutterbuck of Watford, which was found drowned on the preceding Friday, in the garden pond of her brother at Stanmore.—Verdict, Accidental Death.

Yesterday afternoon General Villettes, Lieut. Governor and Commander of the forces in Jamaica, left Albemarle-street, on his way to Portsmouth, where he will embark on the Franchise frigate. The General was attended by major Dickens, captain Turretin and lieutenant Stapleton.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 13.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Donegal—Henry Conyngham Montgomery, of the Hall, in the said County of Donegal Esq. in the room of Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq. deceased.

ARMY.

THE ARMY OF NORTH AMERICA.

We have already stated, that on Saturday forenoon, lieut.-general Sir George Prevost, Bart, commander in chief in Nova Scotia, attended by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. generals Eveleigh and Porter, and the staff of the garrison of Portsmouth, embarked on board the Penelope frigate, captain Dick. The staff of this army consists of.

Lieutenant-general Sir George Provost, 60th regiment.
Major general Hunter, New Brunswick Fencibles,
Brigadier-general Daniel Houghton, 8th regiment.
Lieutenant-colonel Bowyet, deputy adjutant general.
Lieutenant-colonel Tinling, deputy quarter master general.
Captain Prevost, 60th regiment. }
——— Cower, 16th } Aids-de-Camp,
——— Watts, 3d Dragoons Guards, }
Major Ligertwood, 8th Veteran battalion, Public Secretary.
Wm. George, Esq. Private Secretary.

The corps composing Sir George Prevost's army, some of which are out, are—

A detachment of the Royal staff corps,
——————— Engineers,
A large detachment of Artillery,

7th Foot, or Royal Fusileers, hon. lieut. colonel Pakenham.
8th ——— King's regiment, major Maxwell.
13th ——— ——— ——— honorable colonel Colvills.
23d ——— Welch Fusileers, lieut.-colonel Jones.
60th ——— Rifle battalion, Baron Rottenburgh.
98th ——— ——— ——— lieutenant colonel Douglas.
101st ——— ——— ——— ——— ——— Pollock.

Making 7000 effective men; but it is supposed that distinguished corps, the 13th, will be left at Bermuda, and the 98th taken up there. The whole of Sir George Prevost's army goes in the first instance to Barmuda, and will remain there till the river St. Lawrence is open to them.

General Sir James Craig, the governor general and commander in chief of all British America, has with him in Canada—

A detachment of Artillery.
The 41st regiment, lieutenant colonel Proctor.
48th ——— ——— ——— Vincent.
100th ——— ——— ——— Murray,
10th Veteran battalion, lieut. col. Zouch.

Sir George Prevost goes on immediately to America, leaving the command of the army at Bermuda to general Houghton.

Whether for North America, La Plata, or the Brazils, we know not; but many corps are said to have received orders to be in readiness. Among them some cavalry.

We already mentioned the 38th, 40th, 51st, 89th, second battalion; and we now hear the first battalion 88th, or Connaught Rangers, is ordered. The 51st and 89th are on the march to Portsmouth.

The country, as well as the army, will be glad to hear, whatever the destination of the large army may be, Sir John Moore is to command, with many able young officers under him; among these, it is said, the gallant colonel Dorrien.

The order which was issued for changing the names of the Danish ships has since been rescinded; they are now to bear their original Danish names on the list of the navy, and are to be prepared for service.

Lady Edward Fitzgerald, once so famous as *Pamela*, the reputed daughter of the late Duke of Orleans, and the *eleve* of Madame Genlis, left this country last week in company with Prince Esterhazy. It appears that she was narrowly sought after both at Dover and on board the vessel, by Sheriff's Officers, who had warrants against her on civil actions. She was concealed in the Prince's carriage among his baggage, and so successfully, that though

the carriage itself was searched, she remained undiscovered. She had previously escaped from the shore to the vessel, in a sailor's dress.

From the slippery state of the streets on Monday last, Sir Home Popham unfortunately broke the small bone of his leg in Dover-street: but he is in a fair way of recovery.

JUNOT'S DECREE, AT LISBON.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PORTUGUESE.

"The Governor of Paris, first Aid-de-camp of his Majesty the Emperor and King, general in chief, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. considering that under the pretext of hunting or shooting, assassinations are daily committed; and it being the intention of the general in chief to cause the game to be destroyed in a regular manner, in places where it may be hurtful, decree as follows:

"The carrying of fire arms, to hunt or shoot, in the kingdom of Portugal, is universally prohibited, and particularly in the districts reserved by the Crown.

"Every individual not in the service, who shall be found armed with a gun or pistol, hunting or shooting, without having obtained leave of general Delaborde, commandant of Lisbon, to do so, signed by him and corroborated with his seal, shall be considered as a vagrant and highway assassin, and tried as such by a military committee, who shall be organized for that purpose.

"The Council of Regency, and the commissary of the French government, as well as the commandant general of Lisbon and the Judges of all classes, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

"Given at the Palace of the head quarters in Lisbon, 4th December, 1807.

(Signed) "JUNOT."

ANOTHER.

"The Governor of Paris, &c. &c. decrees as follows:

"M. Mascarenhas, Judge Conservator of the French nation in Lisbon, who resides at No. 95, St. Jose-street, is appointed commissioner, and charged to revise the claims of the English.

"Mr. Mascarenhas will repair to the general in chief, Monday and Thursday in every week, to attend to this business.

"He will acquaint the English who are arrested, or whose property is sequestered, and who have any claims to prefer with

the provisions of this decree, they must all be supported by authentic documents.

"Given at the Palace of the head-quarters in Lisbon, 8th, December, 1807.

(Signed) "JUNOT."

FRENCH PRISONERS.—The following is a true copy of an interesting communication transmitted from the Transport Office, in reply to all applications now made by French Officers, prisoners of war in Britain, for passports to enable them to return to France:

"*Transport Office.*

"SIR—The commissioners for his Majesty's Transport service, and for the care and custody of prisoners of war, have received your letter of the ; and in return I am directed to acquaint you that it is the determination of his Majesty's government not to allow any more French Officers to go from this country to France, until the French government shall make some return for the very great number of French officers already sent, or shall agree to a cartel of exchange, upon the fair principle of man for man, and rank for rank, according to the usual plan of civilised nations, and as repeatedly proposed by the commissioners without effect. I am, however, to acquaint you, that if the French government will send over to this country a British prisoner of equal rank to effect your exchange, or will officially certify to the commissioners, that upon your arrival in France such British prisoner shall be released, orders will immediately, on the receipt of such certificate, be given for your liberation.

"You will under these circumstances, clearly perceive that your detention here is entirely owing to your own government, to which any application you may think proper to make on the subject, will of course be duly forwarded.

"I am, &c." Signed by the Secretary,

HOUSE OF PEERS,—FEBRUARY 18.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord GRENVILLE rose pursuant to notice, to move for a number of Papers, the nature of which he had explained on a former occasion, and to which he was not aware there could be any objection. It was agreed upon all hands, that the Orders in Council which ministers had advised his Majesty to issue involved measures of the utmost importance, and which might be attended with the most con-

sequence to the commerce of the Country. It must therefore be desirable that every possible information that could throw light upon the operation of these Orders, provided that information could be safely made public, should be laid before the House. The Orders in Council issued in Nov. last, enumerated in the preample, that the Decree issued by the French Government in November of the former year had been acted upon with rigour after its promulgation, and that subsequent to that period it had been enforced with still greater rigour. Such was the chief ground of the Orders in Council of Nov. last, and surely it was of the utmost necessity to make it appear that on the part of the French Government their Decree had been acted on with such severity as to justify a recurrence to such measures. He should therefore move, that an humble Address, be presented to his Majesty, praying he would be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before the House extracts of such information as Government may have received of the French Decree of Nov. have been enforced, first with rigour, and afterwards with greater rigour.

Lord HAWKESBURY could not understand with what propriety, or in what shape, the papers moved for by the noble Baron could be laid before the house. what decrees might be issued, or what regulations adopted by the French government, his majesty's ministers had no means of receiving thro' any regular official channel of communication. In issuing, however, the orders in Council of November, ministers must naturally be supposed to have received the information upon which these orders were grounded; and that they had no reason to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence conveyed to them. They might for example, have obtained it from commercial houses. But was that a source of intelligence to be laid open to the world, either with safety to the individuals who gave it, or to the government who received it from them. This he must consider as a sufficient and satisfactory reason for opposing the motion of the noble Baron.

Lord GRENVILLE did not require the names of those who gave the information, or the dates of the letters containing it, to be produced. He should be satisfied with the substance, or the statement of the acts by which it would appear that the French decree had been rigorously enforced. The acts he alluded to were the capture of vessels at sea, or the seizure and condemnation of them in the French ports. The knowledge of such acts must surely have come to the knowledge of ministers in a variety of shapes.

The Duke of MONTROSE and Earl BATHURST opposed the motion, on the ground that the production of the information must not only expose the mercantile houses who may have furnished it, to great dangers and disadvantages abroad but deprive government for the future of all information from similar sources. Who could convey information to government, if government were afterwards to make public the names of those from whom they have received it.

Lords LAUDEREALE and GRENVILLE would require only an account of the acts and of the time at which they had taken place, by which it was proved that the French decree had been so rigorously put into practice.

Lord ERSKINE contended, that no one could be exposed to danger by granting the information called for. The information moved for was merely that of bare facts, without the names or places of abode of those by whom they were asserted to have taken place. The knowledge of these acts would prove the necessity of the orders in council; without it, there was no proof of that necessity.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, contended, on the other hand, that granting the information of the particular acts might lead to a discovery of those by whom in-

formation of them had been communicated. Besides, noble Lords had not been speaking strictly to the motion which called for extracts of such information, &c. and read the motion to prove that the observations he had just heard, by no means applied to the words of the motion.

The question was then put on Lord Grenville's motion, and the house divided,

Contents - - -	peresent 27,	proxies 20
Non-Contents -	present 23,	proxies 15
Contents - -	47	
Non-Content - -	38	
Majority for the motion	9.	

Lord Grenville then proceeded to move for the other papers tending to the same object, and his motion were agreed to without a division.

FEBRUARY 18.

The earl of Crawford and Lindsay being deceased, the title of Viscount of Garnoch of Kilburney descends to Sir Robert Crawford, Bart. the second son of John, the earl of Crawford and Lindsay, having married the second daughter of Sir John Crawford of Kilburney, who was created Viscount of Carnoch, by Quen Anne in 1703, on whom and her heirs male the said Sir John settled his estate by entail, July 31, 1662; upon condition of every heir carrying the sirmane and arms of Crawford, and Sir Robert Crawford being lineally descended, and being the representative of the Crawford, of Jordan-hill and Kisburney, of course that title returns whence it came, there being no male heir of the late earl of Crawford,

Friday, a general meeting of the county of Aberdeen was held at Aberdeen, and unanimously voted a dutiful and loyal address to his majesty on the present important crisis of public affairs. A general meeting of the county of Kincardine, held at Stonehaven, unanimously voted a similar address.

FEBRUARY 19.

Yesterday Lord Sidmouth, brought forward his motion respecting the Danish fleet, and, after a very long discussion, it was negatived by a majority of 151 to 51. Previous to Lord Sidmouth's motion, a conversation took place upon a motion of Lord Grenville for the production of some papers, and, on a division, ministers were left in a miniority of nine, the numbers being for the motion 47, against it 38. The division was quite unexpected, and it is not unworthy of notice, that of the 57 votes in favor of the motion, 20 were proxies.

MUNICH.—JANUARY 6.

The Bavarian army has returned from the field in an excellent condition, the regiments of cavalry in particular are extremely well mounted. The greater part of the men have already received furloughs.

The organizing of the national militia is carried on with great activity through the kingdom of Bavaria. In the greater part of the towns and diſtricts it is already complete, and the men are as well diſciplined as the troops of the line. Every perſon capable of bearing arms, under the age of 60, is obliged to ſerve, at leaſt there are but few exceptions. *The eſtabliſhment of the militia is connected with political objects of importance.*

BERLIN.—JANUARY 23.

The number of officers killed and wounded in 12 Ruſſian regiments, in the battle of Aurſtadt, amounted to 225: the whole number of officers in theſe regiments, at the time of the battle amounted to 480; therefore 225 remain unhurt. At Aurſtadt and Jena 19 generals and 7 officers of the ſtaff were killed or wounded.

AMERICA.

A New-York paper, of the 7th ult. ſtates that an expreſs had arrived at Waſhington to the Britiſh Miniſter, to know whether Mr. Roſe would be received? Mr. Erſkine immediately applied to the Executive, and ſoon after returned an anſwer to Mr. Roſe, requeſting him to repair to Waſhington immediately.

Letters from Waſhington ſtate, that ſtrong hopes were entertained of a ſpeedy accommodation of all differences between this country and America; but that apprehenſions were entertained of an approaching rupture between America and France.

In conſequence of the former Election for Poole being declared void, as far as it regarded Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton and Joſeph Garland, Eſq. the election of another member came on upon Wedneſday laſt, and there being no oppoſition to the gallant Admiral, he was declared duly elected. Sir Richard Bickerton was propoſed by the ſitting member, John Jeffery, Eſq. and ſeconded by Young Weſt, Eſq. Mayor.

Lord William Bentinck, it is ſaid, is to command at Dover, in room of Lord Forbes, who is going to Sicily.

THE ARMY.

DEATH OF LORD LAKE.

It is with extreme concern we have to announce to the public the death of this gallant and illustrious Commander, who died last night at half past six o'clock, at his residence in Lower Brook-street. His Lordship, as we formerly stated, was taken ill on Thursday last, when the Trial of General Whitelocke was postponed till Monday (this day) in consequence of his indisposition.

After having eminently distinguished himself in his Country's cause on the continent, in Ireland, and, lastly, in the East Indies, where he added greatly to the glory and honor of the British name, Gerard Lake was created a Viscount, and raised to the Peerage of this Realm on the 31st of October, 1807, as a reward to which his merit justly entitled him. He was Governor of Plymouth, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 80th regiment; Gentleman Attendant of the Prince of Wales, and one of his Royal Highness's Council of State for Cronwall. He was much attached to and much esteemed by that illustrious Personage. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, (now Viscount Lake) who was present at the dissolution of his father. His Lordship was, we believe, about seventy years of age, but his constitution was much impaired by the climate of India.

February 22.

The Expedition at Falmouth under Generals Spencer and M'Farlane has been joined during the last week by twenty three transports, with 2000 troops, from Portsmouth; and on Friday morning, the wind getting round to the Eastward, the Antelope, 50 guns, made the signal to unmoor. It soon got round again, however, to the Westward of South, which prevented their getting out, and they still remain. This force consists of 9,000 men.

Nearly 100 sail of transports are collected at Portsmouth ready to receive troops and military stores on board, at the shortest notice.

Within these past days, report has varied in the higher military circles as to the Commander in the grand expedition now preparing: While some mention Sir John Moore, others say, that at the particular request of a Great Personage, Lord Cathcart will be the Commander in Chief of it. Which ever of these tried and gallant Officers gets the Command, the public may look forward to the result with considerable confidence.

The Brevet is still *talked of*.

The following changes are spoken of in the dress of Military Officers, whereby each rank will be distinguished as in the Continental Armies and in our own Navy; so that on actual service each rank may be known, though the Officers are unacquainted with each other:

ENSIGN—An epaulette of gold or silver fringe on the right shoulder, and white plume with red button.

LIEUTENANT—Epaulette of fringe and Bullion right shoulder; plume as above.

CAPTAINS—Epaulette with bullion and fringe, right shoulder; and one of fringe on left shoulder: plume as above.

MAJORS—Epaulette on each shoulder of bullion and fringe; plume white, with red top.

LIEUT. COLONELS—Epaulettes as above; white plume with black top.

COLONELS—Epaulette as above; black plume, with white top.

GENERALS—Epaulettes as at present, and white plumes. Their different ranks are already distinguished by buttons.

N. B. Ensigns and Lieutenants of Highland and Fuzileer Regiments to wear two Epaulettes as formerly, but of gold or silver fringe only.

LIEUTENANTS OF FUZILEERS—An Epaulette, with fringe and bullion, *left* shoulder; and one of fringe on right shoulder, being the reverse of Captains.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Stanford—Even Foulkes, of Southampton-street, within the Liberties of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. in the room of John Leland, Esq. deceased.

Borough of Banbury—Dadley North, Esq.

February 23.

The Gazette of Saturday contains loyal and patriotic Address to his Majesty on the present posture of affairs, and fraught with the warmest professions of support from the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine; the towns of Haddington and Dumfries, and the Synod of Fife, in Scotland; and from the town of Belfast, in Ireland.

LONDON,—FEBRUARY 22.

Mr. Sheridan has again received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the place of Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwell.

Advice was yesterday received at Lloyd's of the capture, by the French, of two American vessels, and of the seizure of another, viz. the Ontario, Collens, from Charleston to London; she was taken on the 29th ultimo, carried into Calais, the cargo landed, and the crew put in prison. The Catharine, from Plymouth to Gottenburgh, was taken on the 29th ult. and carried into Ostend. The two Marys, Rully, from Charleston to Nantes, arrived at Belleisle, and was there seized (both ship and cargo) for no other

reason, than because she had spoken a British cruizer. The American ship Walker, from London to New York, was taken some time since by a French privater, and retaken by a British cruizer, and carried into Hallifax. The ship and cargo were condemned at Paris on the 15th ult. half the value to go to the State, the rest to the captors. This condemnation was founded on the Decrees of November 21, 1806, and shews, that though the vessel was not in the enemy's possession, they meant to act up to that Decree.

HORSE-GUARDS, FEBRUARY 22, 1808.

His Majesty's having graciously pleased to command, that, in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive Victory obtained by a division of his army under the command of Major-General Sir John Stuart, 4th July, 1806, on the Plains of Maida, the undermentioned officers of the army, engaged on that day, should enjoy the privilege of bearing a Medal; and his Majesty having approved of the Medal which has been struck upon this occasion, is pleased to command that it should be worn suspended by a Ribband of the colour of the Sash, with a blue edge, from a button of the coat on the left-side:

Major-General Sir John Stuart, K. B.

Commanders of Brigades.

Brigadier-General Hon. Ceorge Lowry——— 1st Brigade, Brigadier-General W. Palmer Acland——2d Brigade. Colonel John Oswald—3d Brigade.

Commanders of the Corps having the Rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kempt, commanding battalion Light Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Hon. C. W. O'Callaghan—Battalion Grenadiers. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Ross—20th Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Haviland Smith—27th ditto. Lieutenant Colonel George Johnson—58th ditto, since dead. Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Macleod—28th dito, since dead. Lieutenant Colonel Louis De Watteville—Watteville's Corps. Lieutenant Colonel John Lemoine, Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Henry Edward Bunbury—Deputy Quarter-master-General.

The Public will see with surprize that Mr. Whitbread gave notice last night, in the House of Commons, of his intention to oppose the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of Peruvian Bark from this Country, representing it as a detestable species of warfare. We should admire the feelings of this Gentleman if they were not totally inconsistent with what Mr. Burke called "that strong nerved and long sighted humanity" which becomes the sound Statesman and the man truly and wisely anxious for the happiness of his fellow beings. It is evident that the enemy aims at nothing short of our destruction as an independant People, and if he could accomplish his object, we should be rendered much

more miserable than any other Country on the face of the earth that has fallen under his controul, as we have made the most effectual resistance, and are indeed the chief bar to the progress of his insatiable ambition. When an enemy, therefore, has resolved to effect our entire ruin, if possible, is this a time to enter into contemplations of private sensibility? It is not our object to abridge the comforts of the unhappy people of the Continent, but to make them sensible of what they endure from the tyranny of their enslaver, and to rouse them, if possible, into a resistance of that tyranny, by which means the reign of ambition would be at an end, the proper intercourse between Nations be restored, and all Europe again enjoy that harmony, which is only interrupted by the dreadful power of a military despotism.

The late gallant and greatly to be lamented General Lord Lake, has left male issue, two sons, the eldest, Col. Francis Gerrard Lake, of the First Regiment of Foot Gaurds, who succeeds to the title; the second, Lieûtenant Colonel George A. F. Lake, of the 29th Foot, who, though a very young man, attended his father in all his campaigns in Ireland and in India.

THE DUKE OF KENT.

Kensington Palace, February 24, 1808.

Lieutenant Colonel Vesey is commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent to request the insertion of the following Paragraph in your Paper of this evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

Although the Duke of Kent flatters himself that the Officers of the British army with whom he has had the good fortune of serving in the Mediterranean, America and the West Indies, will do him the justice to believe, that his absence from Gibraltar at this time, when that fortress is menaced by a formidable attack of the enemy, is not owing to any backwardness on his part to repair to that station to which his duty calls him, or for want of his using his utmost exertions to be allowed to resume the actual command of his Government, he feels, that he owes it to his own character no less as a man, than as a soldier, to make known to them, and to the whole army, and to his countrymen in general, the terms in which he felt it his duty to address his Majesty upon this subject, immediately upon the arrival of the last accounts from Gibraltar, and trusts that when these have been perused, he shall stand accquitted in the opinion of his brother officers, of the army, and of his countrymen, of having been deficient in his duty.

"SIRE,

"The letters received by the Mail just arrived from the Mediterranean, having brought the certain information that orders had reached Algeziras from Madrid, immediately to make such preparations in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar as put

beyond doubt the intention of the enemy to besiege it, I could not, under such circumstances, reconcile it to my feelings were I to delay a moment in not only assuring your Majesty of my readiness instantly to go out there, but in earnestly soliciting your sanction for my resuming the duties attached to the Commission. I have the honour of holding as Governor of that Fortress.

" To your Majesty, who yourself possess so nice a sense of honour, it is quite unnecessary for me to represent, that on the result of your decision upon this request, which I beg leave in the most dutiful, yet in the strongest manner to press upon your attention, every thing most dear to me in life, I mean my character as a man, and my professional credit as a soldier, are at stake.—I will not therefore presume to say more, than that I place them in your Majesty's hands, with no less confidence in your justice as my Sovereign, than in your indulgence as my parent.

" With every sentiment of the most devoted attachment, and the most dutiful respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

" Your Majesty's most affectionate Son,

" And most faithful Servant and Subject,

(Signed) " EDWARD."

" *To the King.*"

The Duke of Kent conceives that it would be superfluous to add any observations upon the foregoing lines, except that he is not going to Gibraltar, that being a sufficient explanation of the result of his application, and his sole motive of intruding the perusal of them upon the public at this time being that of clearing his own character from the aspersions that must unavoidably attach to it in consequence of his absence from his Government at such a moment as the present one, were it conceived to be voluntary on his part, or that he had been passive on the occasion.

February 25.

We are informed that letters from St. Petersburgh of the 26th ult. (N, S.) state, that the English still remaining in Russia have by no means given up the hope of receiving passports to enable them to return.

The schooner Sealark, Lieutenant Banks, which was sent by Vice-Admiral Russell as a flag of truce to the Texel, to enquire into the particulars of the loss of his Majesty's ship Flora, arrived on Monday at Yarmouth. We understand that Lieutenant Banks was the bearer of a private letter from Captain Paget of the Goliah, commanding the blockade of the Taxel, to Captain Bland of the Flora; but the Dutch Officer who came out to meet the schooner would not allow her to proceed, and also refused to receive the letter, which was open, and contained intelligence relative to Captain Bland's family. He said, his credits were, to permit no sort of communication, whether public or private, with any vessel coming from England. Lieutenant Banks was, there-

fore, under the neceffity of returning with only this information —"That the Flora had been wrecked on the coaft of Holland, and that every perfon on board had been faved!"

The following were prefented to his Majefty:

Sir William Kaye, on fucceeding to his title.

Lieutenant-Colonel Capel, on his return from Sicily.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Afgill, on his return from Ireland, and on being appointed to the command of the 11th Regiment of Foot.

Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, on his promotion.

Lord Dufferin and Glanboye, on his acceffion to his title.

Brigadier General Lawfon, on his promotion to a Bat. of the Royal Artillery.

Government have received difpatches from feveral of our bockading fquadrons. Sir Richard King, off Ferrol, and Admiral Bertie, off Breft, ftate, that in both thofe ports the enemy had manifefted no difpofition to put to fea; nothing has been heard of Sir Richard Strachan fince he quitted his ftation off Rochefort

February 27.

As it is fuppofed that the large India fleet now under difpatch, will fail in the courfe of next week, the 17th Light Dragoons and 2d battalion 34th regiment, will be embarked immediately. The 1ft battalion of the 34th, Lord SOUTHAMPTON's regiment, is already in India.

Large drafts and recruits for all the regiments in India, particularly the 17th, 22d, 56th, 59th, 65th, 67th, and 80th regiments, have been embarked in the courfe of the week for India.

The gallant 77th regiment, commanded by Colonel WHITELOCKE, is likewife nearly again completed and fit for fervice at Lincoln; as are the 73d Highlanders, commanded by Colonel M'QUARY, at Perth.

March 1.

Yefterday General De Lancey's regiment, the 17th Light Dragoons, well know as what is called a fighting regiment, in the army, and whofe emblem on the helmet is "Death or Glory," embarked at Portfmouth for India. They are divided between the Indiamen, each of which has 140 difmounted dragoons. The embarkation was fuperintended by General Porter, and it was conducted in high ftile; a deputation of the Court of Directors from Leadenhall ftreet being prefent, Lieutenant Colonel Cotton commands this fine regiment; they firft gained a name in India during the American war, and have ever fince fo well fuftained it, that wherever there was fervice, the 17th Dragoons were employed. They greatly diftinguifhed themfelves laft war in the Weft Indies; and, as our readers know, lately in South America.

THE SUN.—March 4, 1808.

Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, we understand, reached the Admiralty this morning, but their contents have not transpired. Letters have also been received from Admiral Purvis, and from Gibraltar, both of which concur in stating that a Squadron of French ships passed the Streights on the 26th January.

The Dispatches were brought by the *Earl Spencer* Cutter: she left Lord Collingwood all well, at Palermo, on the 16th of January: on the 12th she sailed from Gibraltar, and we understand left Sir R. Strachan there. On the 19th she passed through Admiral Purvis's Fleet. There was a report at Gibraltar that we had taken a Russian Frigate and Sloop, but when and where is not mentioned

The Following are extracts of Letters from an Officer in the Squadron employed in the blockade of Lisbon. They contain some very interesting intelligenge respecting the state of Spain and Portugal, but they do not entirely remove the doubts which still exist in our minds respecting the Rochefort Squadron.

"Off Lisbon, Jan. 31, 1808.

"Our Squadron under the command of Sir Charles Cotton, consists of ten Sail of the Line, and two Frigates, besides some small crafts; namely, the Hibernia (Flag Ship), Foudrvant (Sir Sydney's Flag Ship), Conquerer, Defence, Agamemnon, Ruby, Ganges, Plantagenet, Minotaur, and Alfred; and the Soleby and Nymph Frigates. The Alfred continues at a distance with the Convoy.

"There are nine Russian Men of War, and one Turkish Ship of the Line in the Tagus, which we are assured experience the greatest distress for want of provisions and stores, so that we calculate upon the necessity of their putting to sea. We are much in want of water, and yet Sir Charles does not think it prudent to weaken his force, by sending part of his Squadron in quest of some.

"Sir Sydney Smith is still here, waiting for the arrival of the Victory, with an Expedition from England, in order to proceed with it to Sicily. On the 20th inst. we experienced a dreadful gale of wind, which dispersed the Squadron, and drove the straggling ships to the southward. At this moment they have not all regained their station.

"We boarded a fisherman yesterday who had come out of Lisbon the night before. The fellow exhibited famine in his face The first thing he asked for was victuals and drink. He affirms most positively that the people were all starving on shore; that the French and Russian Ships of the Line and two Frigates were ready for sea, and were moored above Belem Castle, but they had not a pound of salt provision on board. The remnant of the ci-devant Portuguese navy consists of 3 sail of the line, 3 frigates, and a zebec. The French colours were flying on board, but they were without masts. This man also avered, that in the course of the last and present week upwards of 400 French have been killed by various means by the natives, who are determined rather to die by the sword than by hunger. The natives were become desperate, and continual broils were taking place.

"The Fisherman estimated the French troops in Portugal at 34,000; of which 10,000 were in Lisbon. The man would take no English money, for fear it should be found upon him, and because he durst not expend it in Lisbon."

"OFF THE TAGUS, Feb. 9, 1808.

"I have this instant returned from Gibraltar, where I went with dispatches. I learnt there that 72,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry (French) have passed the Irun, between the 18th October and the 18th January: 15,000 troops were expected in Madrid by the 22d January, and the French Emperor was to enter it the latter end of the month.

"Six sail of French Line of Battle Ships and one Brig were seen off Cape De Gat the 28th of January, steering E. by S. under a press of sail. This intelligence is in the possession of Admiral Purvis and Sir R. Strachan: the latter I met off Cape St. Vincent's, on Sunday last, the 7th instant, with seven sail of the line and one Frigate; and I believe he intends going first to Gibraltar, and then further."

PASSENGERS.

Per Preston—For Madras, Mr. Brooke, Senior Merchant, and Miss Brooke, Mr. Downing, Ceylon, Writer; Lady and two Miss Barlows; two Miss Dodsons, and Mr Babington, Cadet. For Bengal, Messrs. Belli, Drew, Forde and Russel, Writers; Mr. Hamilton, Free Merchant, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Bracken and Miss Sturrock; Messrs. Culley, Burney, Hoggan, Price, Brown, Wilson, R. Manson, J. Manson, Beckett, Thompson, Seeds and John Manson, Cadets.

Per Hugh Inglis—For Madras, Mrs Sherson and son, Mrs. M. Keith, Messrs Hakewill and Budd, Cadets. For Bengal, Major Constable, Lieutenants Waite and Murray, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Lambe, Assistant surgeon, Mr. Greene, Messrs. Burgess, Douglas, Syme, Casement, Wolley, Smith, Walker, Gordon, and Panton, Cadets.

Per Lord Nelson—For Madras, Mr. Smith, Writer: Mr. Davidson, Assistant-surgeon; Messrs. Thulle, Wooton, Morison and Coke, Cadets. For Bengal, Mr. Whish, Writer; Messrs. Bellamy, Heaslop, Cook, Lewis, Hodgson and Baillie, Assistant-surgeons; Mr. Robins and Miss Morison; Messrs. Stoddart, Goding, Hitchins, Irvine, Lindsay, Swayne, and Gerard, Cadets. For Bombay, Mr. Heatherly, Assistant-surgeon.

Per Calcutta—For Madras, Mr W. Bell, Writer; Messieurs Truman, Stewart, A Bell, and Russel, Cadets. For Bengal, Misses Elliot, Sloane and Blenkinsop, Hon. D Ruthven, Hon. W. H. L. L. Melville, Messrs. Curtis, Fane, Smalley, Fraser, and Wellesley, Writers; Mr. Fair, Assistant-surgeon; Mr. Shand, Mr. Sloane, Messrs. Stock, Taylor, Macqueen, Caruthers, Donally, Hogarth, Husts, and Smith, Cadets

Per Ocean—For Madras, Meſſrs. Whyllie, Henderſon, and Chalmers, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeons; Meſſrs. Thorſely, Ward, Rowe, Mercier, Macdowall, Harriſon, Smith and Wheler, Cadets

Per Exeter—For Prince of Wales Iſland—Mr. and Miſſes Maria and Elizabeth Scott. For Bengal, Mr. Richard Lewin.

Per Dorſetſhire—For Madras, Meſſrs. Macleod and Tod, Cadets; Mr. Atkinſon, Aſſiſtant-ſurgeon.

Per Canton—For Madras, Meſſrs. Stockdale, Hendrie, Spence, Kerr, Serthwicke and Penke, Cadets.

Per Ceres—For Madras Mr. Robert Andrews, ſenior merchant and Lady; Mr. Mathew, free mariner; Meſſrs. Milbourne, Coxe, Darby, Nicholſon and Shanahan, Cadets. For Bengal, Lieutenant Bacon; Mr. Cummin, native; Mr. Debrett, Cadet. For Canton, Mr. Livingſtone, ſurgeon.

Yeſterday a Court of Directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave, previous to departing to their reſpective deſtinations, viz :—

For St. Helena and Bengal—Captain Kymer, of the Lord Caſtlereagh; and Captain Campbell, of the Lord Keith.

For Madras and Bengal—Captain Herbert, of the Euphrates.

For Madeira, Madras and Bengal—Captain Franklin, of the Northumberland.

The undermentioned extra ſhips were taken up, and thus ſtationed, viz:—

For Madras and Bengal—The Indus, Captain G. *Weltden*; Travers, Captain J. Collins; and Earl Spencer, Captain George Fleming.

For Bombay—Lord Eldon, Captain W. Young: Carmarthen, Captain J. Roſs.

Captain Weltden was ſworn into the command of the ſhip Indus, conſigned to Madras and Bengal. The Court adjourned at ſix o'clock till to-morrow.

The Mr. Giffard recently appointed to the place of Accountant General of the Cuſtoms in Ireland, is not Mr. Gifford the Anti-jacobin, but Mr. Giffard, the Editor and Proprietor of *The Dublin Journal*, remarkable for his violent ſpeeches in the Common Council of that city, and his writings in his paper againſt the Roman Catholic claims. It will be ſeen by our Parliamentary Report, that Sir John Newport means to bring this appointment under diſcuſſion.

The Will of Serjeant Hill, lately deceaſed, ſuppoſed to be the ableſt Lawyer in England, is likely to create many difficulties, from the incomprehenſibility of the moſt material items of bequeſt.

It is General Paget, and not Lord Paget, who has got the 80th Regiment.

General Murray, who has got the Malta regiment, is the brother of the Secretary at War.

THE STAR—March 2.

The following letter has been received in town.—The information it contains is principally important as it evinces the continued harmony and co-operation of the Governments of Great Britain and Portugal:

"Fayal, Western Islands, Jan. 30.

"I am this moment to embark; permit me just to add, that the British are in full possession of these Islands. A 74, the Elizabeth, Captain Curzon, appeared off here about a week since, from which ship a Mr. Purvis was put on shore with a letter from the Captain to the English Consul, and other letters from the Governor General at Terceira, where she had previously stopped, to the Governor of this place. The Consul, whose letter I saw, was requested to deliver those addressed to the Governor without delay, as they related to the conduct to be observed by the people of these Islands towards the English, and their enemies, in consequence of a requisition made by Sir Sydney Smith, from whose squadron the 74 was dispatched. The Azores have always been considered the granary, not only for Lisbon, but also for Madeira, which latter place is already occupied by 2000 British troops. A considerable fleet has been frequently seen off the Island since the Elizabeth passed, from which there can be no doubt that troops are meant to be landed here and on Terceira and St. Michael's, should it be found necessary. It is no secret that the English direct every thing, as the French and Spaniards are obliged to quit the Island. The French and Spanish Consuls have given in their commissions; indeed, the Governor has said to me, that a particular arrangement, of which we had been speaking, was forming by Sir Sydney Smith: Mr. Purvis, the English agent, is now occupied in ascertaining (as there is no harbour here) if a bason can be formed, without too much expence."

The acquiescence of the Portuguese Government in our occupation of the Azores, is a sufficient reply, were any necessary, to the idle and absurd declamations of the *Moniteur* on our having taken possession of Madeira.

The vacancy in the Board of Aldermen of Dublin, by the death of Alderman Hutton, has been filled by the election of John Claudius Beresford, Esq.

Mr. James Stewart, late of the Court, is appointed Lieutenant of the Star.

THE STAR—March 4.

Captain Miller is appointed to the Thetle, at Portſmouth, in the room of Captain Gage.

Lieutenant Wellis is appointed to El Firms priſonſhip, at Plymouth.

Lieutenant W. Stewart is appointed Signal Officer to admiral Montagu.

PRICE OF STOCKS.—March 4.

Bank ſtock, - - - - -	$241\ \frac{3}{4}\ \frac{7}{8}$	India Stock, - - -	$127\ \frac{1}{2}\ 172\ \frac{1}{2}$
Navy 4 per Cent, - - -	$97\ \frac{1}{2}\ \frac{3}{8}$	India Bonds, - - -	4s. os. 3s. diſ.
Iriſh 5 per Cent, - - -	$95\ \frac{3}{4}\ \frac{7}{8}$	Exchequer Bills, -	2s. diſ. 1s. pr diſ.
2 per Cent. - - - - -	$82\ \frac{5}{8}\ \frac{3}{4}$	Imperial, - - 3 per Cen.	$63\ \frac{1}{2}\ \frac{5}{8}$
3 per Cent. Red - - -	$64\ \frac{7}{8}\ \frac{3}{8}$	Ditto An, - - - - -	$7\ \frac{1}{8}$ 13-16ths
3 per Cent. Con. - - -	$63\ \frac{7}{8}\ 64$	Conſols for 12th April,	64 3-8th. $\frac{7}{8}$
Bank Long Ann,	18 7-16ths 5-16ths $\frac{7}{8}$		

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

At Vellore on the 15th inſt. captain W. C. Oliver of the hon. company's ſervice to miſs S. E. Lang, daughter of lieut. colonel Lang.

On Monday laſt, at the houſe of George Read, eſq. Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, by the Rev. W. Thomas Samuel Skinner, eſq. Zillah Judge, to the elegant and accompliſhed Miſs Rutledge.

MADRAS BIRTH.

On Wedneſday the 25th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend Marmaduke Thompſon, Chaplain, of a Daughter.

At Negore on the 15th inſt. the right hon. Lady Eliz Richardſon, of a ſon.

At the houſe of Frederick Reeves, Eſq. at Mangalore on the 21ſt ultimo, the Lady of Alexander Wilſon, Eſq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 15th inſt. the Lady of Thomas Oaks, eſq. of a ſon.

At Tellichery on the 27th ultimo the Lady of Samuel Dyer Eſq. of a Son.

On the 3d inſtant Mrs. William Grant of a Daughter.

On the 15th inſt. at the Mount, the Lady of captain Taynton of the Artillery of a ſon.

At Bellary, in the Ceded diſtricts, on the 8th inſt. Mrs. Duncan of a ſon.

On the 4th inſtant the Lady of Daniel Neale Eſq. of a daughter.

At Vellore on the 6th inſtant the lady of lieut. Mac Lean, Fort Adjutant, of a ſon.

At Seringapatam, on the 4th of June, the lady of Major Freeze, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

At the Preſidency, on the 5th inſtant, Enſign Henry Jones, 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I,

At Trincomallie, on the 8th instant, Alexander Cockburn, Esq. of the firm of Harington and Co. of Madras. His loss is severely felt by his sorrowing family, and will long be deplored by his numerous friends.

At Cumbum, on the 20th instant, Robert Meggison, Esq. (Assistant to the Collector,) of a nervous fever, which rapidly produced his dissolution in the 18th year of his age.

With a heart possessing the purest sentiments of honour and rectitude, he in all the ingenuous confidence of unsuspecting youth, felt surprize when experience evinced these sentiments were not general: and timidity appeared to viel a well-gifted, vigorous, enquiring mind, which shone forth to the admiration of those with whom he had no reserve.

Long will the premature loss of this most promising youth be lamented by his family and friends; but they will find some consolation in this sincere and voluntary tribute of esteem for departed worth.

> Like the fair flow'r which glads the vernal day,
> Smiles o'r the scene, and courts the cheering ray:
> 'Till comes the ruthless blast, the sick'ning blight,
> And crops its beauty in the gloom of night!

At Bellary, on the 15th instant, Lieutenant M'Donald, of H. M. 34th regt.

On the 3d instant at Sadras, Captain Joseph Greensill, 2d Battalion 25th Reg. N. I.

On the 18th instant, T. A. Brown, esq. one of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras.

At Vellore, Major Paul, Bosc, of the 14th regiment native infantry.

At Sadras on the 9th instant Mrs. Odyk, aged 51 years.

On Monday the 6th curt. P. Ragaviah Charry, in the 31st year of his age—This intelligent Bramin finding himself unwell at Seringapatam returned a short time since to his native village near Poonamallee. Few of our readers are unacquainted with his extensive knowledge and the pleasure it ever afforded him to make himself acceptable to the English Nation—His Nautches and Plays given about two years since in Triplicane, with their descriptions, which were written by himself, and detailed in a style few of our countrymen could excell, must be in the remembrance of most of the inhabitants of Madras—His Library contained most of the English Authors of repute—his address was pleasing, easy, frank and polite—The studies in which he mostly delighted were the Sanscrit, Malabar, Gentoo, Kanara, Maratta, Persian and English languages—In Astronomy and Poetry he had made considerable progress. It was in his contemplation to have published a book on Theology, had his life been spared.

His loss is severely felt by his relations and friends—His wife to whom he was most affectionally attached, wished to throw herself on the funeral Pile, but was deterred by the solicitations of friends, who urged the devotion of her husband to the laws of England, she, however still indulges the fond hope of being permitted to throw herself in the Waters of the Holy Ganges.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

At her Ladyship's House, in Serampore, on Monday the 9th instant, by the Reverend Joshua Marshman, the Reverend William Carey, D. D. Professor of the Sangskrit, Mahratta, and Bengalee Languages in the College of Fort William, to the Right Hon'ble Mademoiselle Charlotte Emelia Von Rumohr, Countess of Sleswick in Germany.

On the 30th May, Alexander Colvin, junior, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Matilda Jackson, daughter of the late William Jackson, Esq.

On the 26th May at the house of Mr. Statham, Ehtally, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Joseph Watts, to Miss Charlotte French, daughter of the late Captain George French.

On the 28th May Mr. George Mc Cay, to Miss Sarah Herbert.

On the 20th May Mr. H. Jacobi, to Miss Dunn.

On the 21st May, William Gibson, to Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth Purdy.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the 13th instant, on board the Hon. Company's ship Duke of Montrose, at Sagour, the Lady of captain John Paterson, of a daughter.

At Colgong, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Simon Marchison, Esq. of a son.

In Fort William, on the morning of the 31st ult. the Lady of Lieut. D. Mc. Leod of the corps of Engineers, of a son.

On the 27th ult. the Lady of John Thornhill, Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday the 29th inst. the Lady of J. S. Adams, Esq. son.

Lately, at Benares, the Lady of Thomas Brooke, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 14th curt. at Monghyre, the lady of John Browne, Esq. surgeon of that station, of a daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 13th instant, the lady of John Sanford, Esq. of a son.

Lately, the lady of G. Lemley, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Muttra, on the 29th April, Major General R. M. Dickens, of H. M. 34th Foot, Commanding that Station.

Lately at Rungpore, Robert Brydie Esq. Indigo Manufacturer.

At Dacca, on the 9th inst. in her tenth year, Miss Charlotte Robertson, daughter of Major James Robertson, late of H. M. 67th Regiment.

At Kissengunge, on the 18th ult. Samuel Robert Morgan, infant son of Major T. Morgan, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 21st ult. at Comercolly, Ensign Edward Kimber, of the 21st Native Infantry.

BOMBAY MARRIAGE.

On the 24th May, Captain Powel of the Bombay Artillery to Miss Langford.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of Brigadier General Malcolm of a fine Girl.

Lately the Lady of Major General Jones of a Daughter.

At Broach on the 22d ultimo Lady Clarke, Widow of the late Major General Sir William Clarke, Bart. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 18th May after a short illness captain Robert Frame of the country sea service. He was an industrious and honest man, and has left this world for a better, much lamented by all who were acquainted with his unassuming worth.

On the 17th May the infant daughter of J. Smee Esq. of the civil service.

EUROPE EXTRACTS.

Foreign Intelligence for December 1807.

LONG details have been publiſhed of a grand fete given by the city of Paris to the imperial guards; details which would not amuſe any of our readers. General Hulin, the wretch who preſided at the mock trial of the Duke d'Enghien, was on this occaſion, by a ſtrange chance, or by deſign, ſtationed at the barrier through which that laſt hope of the illuſtrious houſe of Conde was conducted by torch light to his execution.

The laſt Paris Journals contain ſome tedious details of Bonaparte's travels in Italy, and of the flattering manner in which he has been received in every town through which he has paſſed.

The only article of any intereſt in the Dutch papers is the addreſs of the Dutch legiſlative body to king Louis, with his anſwer; in which he ſympathizes with the diſtreſſes of his people, and expreſſes with them his wiſh for peace.

The ſtate of Holland is well expreſſed in the following words contained in this official document:—

"May Providence proſper us, &c.—May it give us that peace, which is ſo neceſſary for the tranquility of mankind, and for that of the country in particular;—then ſhall we ſee thoſe bright days return, which a thick cloud has overcaſt for ſo many years."

The anſwer of the king is ſtill more melancholy:—

"It is a ſatisfaction to me to make you participators in *the little good which can be procured*, or rather in *ſhunning the evils which may be avoided*; for in difficult circumſtances, the latter is the more accurate expreſſion. You will ſee, that notwithſtanding the peace on the continent, our ſituation is full of difficulty; but ſtill we may *finally hope*, that, by a general peace, *we may reach the end of our* MISERIES.

There is a benevolence, and ſomething of natural goodneſs in King Louis, which does not belong to the blood of the Bonapartes. He is much beloved in Holland, and, according to all accounts, he well merits it.

By paſſengers lately arrived from Holland, we learn that at the time of their departure, a report was prevalent at Amſterdam, &c.

that Louis Bonaparte was on the eve of abdicating the throne of Holland; and that Murat had been appointed by Napoleon as his successor.

The change, however, that appears to be on the point of taking place in Holland, will, we suspect, deprive the Dutch even of the name of an independent people and nation, and unite them to the French empire. This we conceive to be the motive and object of Talleyrand's journey to Holland.

We have received a copy of a treaty concluded between France and Austria, relative to the territorial arrangements of those two powers on the side of Italy. Of England, or her interests, no mention whatever is made in this treaty. Besides the territorial arrangements, it is agreed that there shall be a military road communicating from the kingdom of Italy to the right of the Lisonzo, Istria, and Dalmatia; for the purpose, of course, of facilitating Bonapate's future objects in that direction; and Brannau was to be evacuated in the course of a month.

It is reported, that Bonaparte has made some fresh demands on the King of Prussia He requires, it is said, to be immediately supplied with 5,000,000 of dollars, and to garrison with French troops eight of the strongest Prussian fortresses until the conclusion of the war.

Since the publication of the Spanish decree (or proclamation), subsequent accounts have been received; stating, that in consequence of the proceedings against the King's son, (Prince Austurias) who was high in favour with the people, an insurrection had taken place at Madrid; to appease which, he court was under the necessity of issuing a counter-proclamation, declaring, that on due inquiry it had been found, that his royal highness had had no personal concern in the plot; and this declaration appears to have produced the desired effect of causing the popular ferment to subside.—It is supposed that the first proclamation was issued through the influence of the Prince of the Peace, who has been, and is still attached to the French interest.

A letter from Gihon, of the 21st ult, mentions, that Bonaparte has himself written to the Prince of Asturias, constituting him generalissimo of the united French and Spanish army destined to act against Portugal, and tells him, "to go and conquer a country which he will one day govern." By this it would appear, that the fate of Portugal is determined on, and that in future it is to form a part of the Spanish kingdom.—A sword which Bonaparte sent the Prince of Asturias, was that of Francis I. taken by the

Spaniards at the battle of Pavia, and lately returned by the King of Spain to Bonaparte.—The prince is at liberty, and the proceedings against him in the council of Castille have been stopped.

The EMIGRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL to the Brazils, was effected on the 29th November. The Prince Regent of Portugal, with the whole of the Royal Family consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant vessels.

The intelligence from the north of Europe affords fresh proofs of the hatred and hostility of the Danes towards this country. The English commissioners, who were left to liquidate the debts contracted by our expedition, have been ordered away from Copenhagen.

In the year 1785, his Majesty made the Crown Prince of Denmark a present of a sloop, which vessel was purposely left behind when the expedition quitted Copenhagen; but so hostile is his highness to every thing British, that he has pettishly ordered it to be sent back to this country, and it actually sailed from Copenhagen on the 23d of last month.—The crew put on board the above ship, to navigate her to England, consisted of one mate and sixteen sailors, all liberated English prisoners of war.

A serious disagreement lately took place between the cabinets of Copenhagen and Stockholm. The Crown Prince, with that intemperance which has lately marked his conduct, caused the Swedish consul at Copenhagen to be arrested, upon a charge of having corresponded, with an officer in the British fleet. It was certainly competent to the Swede to maintain the imputed intercourse; but the charge appears to have been unfounded. The king of Sweden on being informed of the proceeding, ordered the Danish consul, at Malmoe, to be confined to his house, and despatched a letter to the Crown Prince, complaining of the insult that had been offered to him in the person of his servant.

It was on the sixth of November, according to a private letter, that a French courier arrived at St. Petersburgh, with despatches from Bonaparte, which complained, in the harshest terms of the English refusing to negociate under the mediation of Russia; and demanded that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh should resent this refusal, as the greatest of affronts. These despatches were soon after submitted to the senate; and, in two days from the arrival of the French courier, the Russian declaration, renouncing all intercourse with England, was issued.

The Algerines are said to have declared war against the French and their allies, and against the Americans.

We have received a copy of the President Jefferſon's meſſage, on opening the congreſs of the United States of America, on the 20th of Oct. but it is too long for inſertion. Of its contents, we can only ſtate, that it opens with an uncandid report of the negotiations with England, for the ſettling all matters in diſpute between the two countries. It next adverts, with aſperity, to the affair of the attack upon the Cheſapeake frigate, by the Britiſh cruiſers, under Admiral Berkeley, and of which tranſaction it gives a partial repreſentation. Next follows the paragraph below, which is the whole that relates to this country :—

" To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extenſive effect. The government of that nation has iſſued an order, interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them ; and being now at war with nearly every nation of the Atlantic and Mediterranean ſeas, our veſſels are required to ſacrifice their cargoes at the firſt port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been ſwept away by ſeizures and condemnations, and that on other ſeas is threatened with the ſame fate.

Foreign Intelligence for January 1808.

We have to announce the return of Bonaparte to Paris, from Milan on the 27th December. His departure from Milan was very *ſudden*, and his arrival at Paris equally unexpected, no preparations having been made for his reception.

We have a partial account of what Bonaparte has been doing in Italy. Among other things, his ſon-in-law, the Viceroy Eugene, has been declared his ſucceſſor to the crown of Italy, and created Prince of Venice. " Our grand-daughter, Joſephine," the daughter of the Viceroy, has been created Princeſs of Bologna ; and the Chancellor Melzi, Duke of Lodi. The kingdom of Etruria, it is ſaid, in an article from Florence, is to be merged in the kingdom of Italy, in conſequence of a convention concluded between Bonaparte and the King of Spain. The Queen of Etruria is to have other territories aſſigned her.

Napoleon has been ſcattering uncoſtly favours among his Italian ſubjects. He has been adding to the number of what is, by a miſnomer, called the legiſlative body, and nominated 15 dignitaries, 50 commanders, and 300 knights of the order of the Iron Crown.

We obſerve that Bonaparte ſeems about to alter the whole ſpirit and character of the Catholic eſtabliſhment.—*The celibacy of the Catholic clergy is to be diſpenſed with!*

King Jerome, of Weſtphalia, promiſes the Jews protection, and declares that there ſhall be no diſtinction among his ſubjects, let their religion be what it may.

Talleyrand is mentioned to ſucceed the Braganza family as King of Portugal.

General Berthier, Prince of Neufchatel, is to be rewarded for his ſervices, by being nominated king or chief magiſtrate of Switzerland.

Caulincourt, who bore ſo conſpicuous a part in the aſſaſſination of the Duke d'Enghien, has arrived at Peterſburg, as ambaſſador from France.

A new decree has been iſſued by Bounaparte againſt Britiſh commerce. This meaſure extends a decree of the 6th of Auguſt to the Weſer and the Elbe; and ordains that all ſhips which, *on any account whatever*, may have touched at any Britiſh port, are to be *ſeized and confiſcated, together with their cargoes, without exception or diſtinction of produce or merchandize.* For the purpoſe of enforcing the proviſions of this decree, when a veſſel arrives in either of theſe rivers, each individual of the crew is to be examined ſeparately, by the French commercial agents and cuſtom-houſe officers, in order to diſcover whether the written documents produced by the captain are genuine. If it be diſcovered that the veſſel has touched at England, on any account whatever, beſides the confiſcation of the ſhip and cargo, the captain and the ſailors who make falſe declarations, are liable to fine and impriſonment. The captain is to pay a fine of 6000 franks, and each ſailor 500, in addition to all the other penalties which former decrees impoſed for the production of forged bills of lading, or other unauthentic papers. Theſe reſtrictions have made the ſituation of the people of Germany truly deplorable; for the ſtrictneſs with which they are enforced, and the multitude of troops which cover the country in every direction, render evaſions extremely rare and hazardous.

By the above tyrannical decree, the ſafety of ſhip, cargo, and crew, are in the power of any ſingle ſeaman on board. If he bea

any ill will to the captain or any of the officers, he may declare that the ship has touched at an English port—his evidence will be eagerly received and believed—no matter if the evidence of all the rest of the crew contradict his. Or, it may not be necessary for any of the crew to be influenced by ill will to the captain or the other officers; we may be sure, that rewards are held out to informers; and thus a man may declare, that the ship has touched at an English port, merely to gain the reward attached to such formation.

The *Moniteur* of Jan. 7, and a supplement of the same date, contain a long commentary, in the form of notes, on all the leading points in his Britannic Majesty's reply to the declaration of the Emperor of Russia. This document, which may be considered as a counter-declaration of France on behalf of her northern alley, is interesting chiefly on account of the discoveries that it makes of the future views of Napoleon. It discusses the subject of peace pretty freely; and with a *seeming* leaning towards a negociation: but with what sincerity time alone will discover. The most striking is the concluding note in this commentary. In reply to that part of his Majesty's declaration, in which he says, that he proclaims anew those principles of maritime law against which the armed confederacy was directed; it is observed, in effect,

That each of the contending parties may proclaim their respective maritime laws; but that this circumstance need throw no impediment in the way of peace; because each may abstain from making any declaration, or requiring any renunciation on this subject.

But how is this to be reconciled with the repeated declarations which have been made by Napoleon, that no peace could be concluded with England, but on the condition of her renouncing what she calls her maritime code? It is true, strictly speaking, that by avoiding all discussion on this point, in any negociation that may take place, we do not formally give up our rights; but it is equally true, that if we conclude a treaty, without having them recognised in that treaty, it may be afterwards asserted, that our silence on these disputed rights amounted to an abandonment of the principle.

Bonaparte is issuing fresh decrees, with additional severities, against British commerce; in one of them, *he prohibits all exportation from the French empire.* Spain is adopting similar measures.

The Dutch government is falling to pieces, from the pressure of its pecuniary difficulties. The expenditure is more than dou-

ble of the revenue; the taxes cannot be increafed; and there is not confidence enough in the government to procure loans.

According to information by a gentleman who left a Spanish port on the 25th ultimo, letters were received there on the preceding day, which ftated, that there were 17,000 French troops at Lifbon, and 7000 Spanifh troops at Oporto. At Lifbon, the French required a contribution of 500,000 alcafes of corn, to be furnifhed at certain time; or, if not, an equivalent in dollars. In fpite of the ftatements in the French papers affirming the *favorable* reception which the invaders met with from the inhabitants, we find them obliged to ufe all the precautions of an hoftile power. Martial law has been proclaimed; and the inhabitants, after being difarmed, are ordered not to go out of their houfes after feven o'clock in the evening.

The accouuts of an infurrection in Lifbon appear to be not wholly unfounded, but no particulars are yet received. General Junot is confifcating property of every kind belonging to Britifh fubjects, that can be difcovered at Lifbon; and thofe who attempt to conceal any article are liable to a fine of ten times the value, as well as to corporeal punifhment.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

THE Right Hon. the Earl of Craven, to Mifs Louifa Brunton, late of the theatre royal, Covent-garden. The ceremony took place at his lordfhip's houfe in Charlesftreet, Berkeley-fquare, in the prefence of General and Mrs. St. John, the Hon. Mr. Craven (his lordfhip's brother), and the neareft relatives of the lady. The fair bride was given away by her father, John Brunton, Efq. proprietor of the theatre royal, Brighton. The noble earl is in his 37th year; the bride in her 25th. The union has been formed on the pure bafis of mutual affection; and the lady poffeffes beauty, virtue, and good fenfe, to adorn any ftation. It is the gift of manly fenfibility, acted upon by the moft correct and irreproachable conduct.

W. Holmes, Efq. to lady Strange.

The Right Hon. Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to the eldeft daughter of the late Henry Thrale, Efq.

The Hon. G. W. Coventry, eldeft fon of Lord Deerhurft, to the Hon. Emma Lygon, daughter of Lord Beauchamp.

At Halifax, Sir T. M. Hardy, to the daughter of Admiral Berkeley.

In Dublin, Sir S. Bradftreet, Bart. to Mifs C. Murphy,

At Richmond, Captain James Sharp, of the Bengal Eftablifhment, to Mifs C. Darell, youngeft daughter of the late Sir L. Darell, Bart.

At Weymouth, Captain J. R. Franklin, of the Hon. East India Company's fervice, to the eldeft daughter of John Butler Butlers, Efq.

At Frefhwater church, Ifle of Wight, Sir J. P. Dalrymple, Bart: Lieut. Col.

of the royal regiment of Malta, to Mary, second daughter of E. Rushworth, Esq. of Farringford Hill, in that isle.

C. Taylor, Esq. of the royal artillery, to the daughter of J. Cricket, Jun. Esq. of Doctors Commons.

Capt. P. Stoddart, of the royal navy, to Miss F. Sprott, niece to Mark Sprott, Esq of King's road, Bedford-row.

C. H. Hall, Esq late of the 16th light dragoons, to the third daughter of the late J. Browning Esq. of Blackheath.

Major Williams, of the Bombay establishment, to the third daughter of the late C. Deane, Esq. of Keeble Grove, Cumberland.

DEATHS.

At his house, in Spring Gardens, in his 65th year, Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq. 36 years representative in parliament for the County of Donegal, in Ireland.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Levi Ball, Esq. late of Bengal, and brother to Sir Alexander Ball, Governor of Malta.

At his house in Grosvenor-place, Sir John T. Stanly, Bart. of Alderly Park, Cheshire.

In his 60th year, Dr. Reynolds, of Exeter College, Oxford, and vice chancellor of the university.

Henry Parker, Esq. of the Tax Office, Somerset House.

At Waterford, Robert Dobbyn, Esq recorder and common councilman of that city.

In Glamorganshire, aged 37, Henry Bingham, Esq. barrister at law, Dublin, and brother of Lord Clanmorris, of Newbrook, Ireland.

At his seat in Dorset, Sir John Smith, Bart, uncle to her Grace the Duchess of Roxburgh.

At Liscombe House, Bucks, Robert Turville Jonathan Lovett, Esq. only son of Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart.

Vice admiral John Pakenham, of Lowstofft, Suffolk, aged 64:

In his 80th year, Rowland Stephenson, Esq. of Lombard street, banker.

At Abb's Court, Surrey, the Right Hon. Countess Dowager of Bathurst, mother to the present Earl, and second deughter of the late Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell Hall, Esq. by Tryphena his wife, only child of Lord Wm. Russel.

At his house, at Gretford, in the county of Lincoln, the Rev. Francis Willis, M. D celebrated for his success in curing that greatest affliction of the human race, insanity.

In his 70th year, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, Esq. of Bold-street, Liverpool.

In his 72d year, John Bourmaster, Esq. Admiral of the Blue.

At his house in Southampton, John Brisbane, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Stapleford, Leicestershire, the Right Hon. Philip Sherrard, Earl of Harborough, in his 41st year.

At Great Ealing, Francis Stephens, Esq. F. R. and A. S. and late one of the commissioners of the Victualling Office, aged 68.

In Portman Barracks, Captain George Deare, of the 3d Guards.

At Charlton, in Kent, Thomas Welladvice, Esq. late commander of the Charlton East Indiaman.

In the 77th year of his age, Philip Cosby, Esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Southampton, E. E. Colman, Esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the 84th regiment of infantry.

In Dublin, aged 80, Sir F. Hutchinson, Bart.

In Lower Brook-street, General Leland, late member for Stamford, and colonel of the 64th regiment of foot.

In the Crescent, B[illegible], Edward Horne, Esq. of Bevis Mount, in the county of Southampton.

At Kinf[illegible] Castle, Scotland, William Lord Gray in his 53d year.

At his seat at Belton, in Lincolnshire, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow. He was only son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. speaker of the House of Commons, who, in consequence of his services in that high office, was advanced to the peerage in 1776.

Michael Hodgson, Esq. of Muswell Hill, near Hornsey.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Emma, Countess Dowager of Mount Edgecumbe, relict of the third lord and first Earl, and mother to the present earl. Her ladyship was Miss Gilbert, only daughter and heiress of Dr. John Gilbert, who was Archbishop of York.

At Glasgow, John Pattison, Esq. merchant.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the Hon. Rich. Gore, brother to the Earl of Arran, and many years a member of the Irish parliament.

Aged 74, John Veysey, Esq. of Bramford Speke, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Devon. He left 54 nephws and nieces, to whom he bequeathed his property.

Robert Donald, Esq. many years a re[illegible] Calcutta, Bengal.

At Idsworth Park, Hants, Jervoise Cla[illegible] Esq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

At Cheltenham, Lady Hyrries.

At Elie House, Fifeshire, Sir Philip Anstruther, Bart.

Edward Piers, Esq. a captain in the army, and brother to Sir John Piers, Bart. In a fit of despair, he put an end to his existence, at his lodgings, in Ramsgate, by shooting himself through the head.

In Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs S. Vortley Nackenzie.

Lord Viscount Trafalgar, the only son of Earl Nelson, of a typeus fever. He was interred, on the 25th, in St. Paul's cathedral, by the side of his late gallant uncle, Admiral Lord Nelson.

John Warburton, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

At his seat, in Cheshire, Richard Pennant, Baron Penrhyn of Penrhyn, in the county of Louth, Ireland. His lordship was the son of John Pennant, of Penrhyn, Esq. and was created a baron 26th Sept. 1783.

At the Cape of Good Hope, of a bilious fever, Andrew Barnard, Esq. secretary to that colony; a situation which he had filled with great credit, from the commencement of Lord Macartney's government, in 1797, till the restoration of the colony to Holland by the peace of Amiens; and to which he was again appointed by the late ministry, under the government of Lord Caledon. Mr. Barnard was son to the late Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Limerick, in Ireland, and married Lady Anne Lindsay, sister to the Earl of Balcarras and the Countess of Hardwicke, who survives him.

At Rome, Angelica Kauffman, a celebrated artist, in her 67th year.

At St. John's, Antigua, Major-General C. Archer, commanding the troops at that place.

Dec. 4, Captain Charters Adolphus Pyron, of the Bengal cavalry.

END OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.